"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and continued cold Monday and Tuesday; diminishing northwest winds.
For full weather report see page 15.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,387. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1916.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BRITISH AGAIN BREAK GERMAN LINES; FRENCH FORGE AHEAD NORTH OF SOMME; TEUTON ARMY IN GALICIA IN FLIGHT

ENGLISH WIN AT POZIERES

Push Forward 300 to 400 Yards on a Front of Nearly a Mile.

FRENCH HOLD THEIR GAINS

Repulse Counterattacks at Maurepas and Advance to the Southeast.

NEW FIGHTING AT VERDUN

Germans Fail in Determined Assault West of the Meuse.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Both the French and British troops made appreciable progress on the Somme front today, the French following up their successes yesterday southeast of Maurepas, while the British pushed forward northwest of Pozières and in the direction of Martinpuich.

The French still hold a part of the village of Maurepas, and they repulsed German counterattacks on this position during the night. Yesterday the French War Office announced that General Foch's troops had reached the southern slopes of Hill 109, an important position north of Clery. Further progress is reported in this region today. Here the French have driven a new wedge into the German line, endangering the Teuton hold on the village of Clery, as well as Peronne itself.

The British are methodically pushing forward their lines on the plateau northwest of Pozières, where they made an advance today of 300 to 400 yards on a front of nearly a mile. They also are getting closer to the village of Martinpuich, the British announcement today recording the capture of German trenches northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit.

In the Verdun sector a German attack south of Avocourt Wood was repulsed.

The text of the French night statement follows:

North of the Somme no action by the enemy was attempted during the day. Minor combats enabled us to progress on the slopes of Hill 109, southeast of Maurepas. Artillery fighting continues somewhat violently in the sectors of Barleux and Chaulnes.

On the left bank of the Meuse a strong German attack made yesterday evening on our lines south of Avocourt Wood was stopped by our barrage fire and grenades. There was an intermittent bombardment on the right bank. On the remainder of the front the day was calm.

In the afternoon one of the enemy's long-range guns fired four large calibre shells in the direction of Nancy.

The French War Office made the following statement this afternoon:

North of the Somme the night was comparatively quiet. Our troops consolidated their positions on the conquered ground. A German attack from the direction of Combles against the church and cemetery at Maurepas, which we occupy, was stopped by our machine gun fire, which inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Eighty prisoners remained in our hands.

On the right bank of the Meuse we have progressed slightly to the southeast of Fleury. The enemy attempted several small attacks in the same region, which were repulsed easily. The artillery on both sides was very active all along this sector.

Adjutant Lenoir yesterday brought down his seventh enemy aeroplane, which fell near Gincrey, Department of the Meuse, in the German lines. Last night French bombarding squadrons dropped 120 large bombs on the railway station at Metz-Sablons and on the railway, workshops, and barracks in Metz itself.

British Gain Near Pozieres.

The British afternoon statement, announcing the important advance on the Somme front northwest of Pozières, follows:

On the plateau northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit we gained ground toward Martinpuich, and captured enemy trenches. Northwest of Pozières we also made a further important advance of 300 or 400 yards over a front of nearly a mile. Our losses were light in spite of a heavy barrage by the enemy's artillery.

Last night we carried out three successful raids on trenches of the enemy: the first southwest of La Folie farm on Vimy Ridge; the second opposite Calonne, and the third east of Armentières. We inflicted many casualties on the enemy, and captured a machine gun and prisoners.

The enemy attempted a raid near the Hohenzollern redoubt, which was repulsed with loss by our infantry. Several Bavarian prisoners were captured. The enemy exploded a mine east of Cabaret Rouge, (near Souchez,) but we occupied the lip of the crater. We fired three mines north of Neuve Chapelle, and also south of the quarries northeast of Hulluch. The en-

Continued on Page 3.

Entire German Line in Picardy in Peril by New French Thrust North of Somme

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The strategic value of yesterday's French success north of the Somme was evident at first sight as straightening out the allied line at a delicate junction point and putting an end to the German enfilade fire against the French positions previously taken in the salient south of the river. But the latest news received here contains indications that the victory had a far greater importance, that the completeness, rapidity, and accuracy with which the appointed objects everywhere were reached, and nowhere rashly surpassed, prove that the French commanders have now evolved a system of warfare against which German resistance is impotent.

The lesson of previous offensives has been well learned. In Artois last Spring the unexpected success of General Petain's Moroccan divisions taught the risk of an over-rapid advance beyond the reach of reserves. The Champagne offensive in September showed that the German second and third lines must be "hammered" as thoroughly as the first. Even from the German failure at Verdun came the knowledge that no human bravery can prevail when the front is too narrow to permit of the deadly concentrations of cannon and machine guns. These lessons were hard and costly, but their fruit is the advance on the Somme, steady and cautious, with no lives sacrificed unnecessarily, and every position held.

It was 6:30 A. M. when the bombardment ceased and the infantry waves swept forward on a four-mile front. At 7:50 the objectives were attained and preparations to repel counterattacks had already begun. Everywhere the losses were trifling. At many points the French had only to round up the prisoners. Thanks to the command of the air, the advance was nowhere checked by unexpected crossfire, and those of the defenders whom the deepest shelters had protected, lacked the time to install the pieces for defense.

Real fighting occurred only on the slopes of Hill 100, southeast of Maurepas, and here the attacking regiment won three lines of trenches with only three killed and wounded. These troops made a total gain of three-quarters of a mile, which brings them within a mile and a half of the "Route Nationale" from Bethune to Peronne, whose possession means the piercing of the whole German scheme of defenses of Picardy. Already a dangerous menace is developing against the flanks of the important centres of Combles and Peronne, and the task of the British before Guillemont has become greatly lightened.

According to the latest information, the Germans have emphasized the French victory by furious counterattacks, but the sole result so far is to increase the losses, already terrible. The allied progress may seem to be slow, but they can afford not to hurry. Theirs is Grant's task of holding the enemy with inexorable pressure while the Russians, marching like Sherman, scatter the Austro-Germans before them until, in the east and west alike, they are involved in final disaster.

COSSACKS IN GALICIA SEIZE MARYAMPOL

Russian Advance Guard Within 7 Miles of Halicz, Key to Lemberg from Southeast.

ENTIRE FRONT ADVANCING

Russian Hosts Sweeping Westward from the Upper Sereth to the Carpathians.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 13.—The Austrians' lines along the Stripa, which they have held since early in September, have crumbled, and General von Bothmer is in full retreat along the whole front, according to the latest information received by the Russian General Staff.

General von Bothmer's position has been regarded as untenable for days, and the only wonder in military circles here is that he has had the courage to stand fast for so long. General Letchitsky is advancing far in the rear of von Bothmer's right flank, while General Scherbatchoff is closing in on his left. The Austrian commander is apparently making an attempt to escape the Russian trap by taking up a position on a line running through Zloczow, Pomorzany, Brzezany to Halicz, roughly twenty miles to the west of his old lines before Tarnopol and Buczacz.

It is stated semi-officially that the Austrians evacuated the Stripa line without a battle. Their success in reaching and holding their new positions is considered very problematic by Russian military observers. It is pointed out that the strength of General Letchitsky's position on both sides of the Dniester below Halicz makes it extremely unlikely that the Austrians will be able to hold that town. Their failure to hold Halicz would render their new line little more advantageous than the position on the Stripa, as General Letchitsky would still be hanging on their right flank.

Fall of Halicz Imminent.

The Russians have successfully negotiated the last natural obstacle between them and Halicz, namely, the Bystritza River, which empties into the Dniester eight miles to the south. General Scherbatchoff has already thrown a large force across the Zlota Lipa, approaching Halicz from the southeast, and his advance force of Cossacks has captured Maryampol. The occupation of Yezerno on the Tarnopol-Lemberg railroad and a group of towns to the south of that point threatens von Bothmer's communications with the Austro-German armies defending Lemberg on the Brody line, and appears to have been the last blow to the defense of the Stripa.

The capture of Nadworna strengthens the left wing of General Letchitsky and completes the isolation of the Austrian Army in Southern Galicia. The Austrians were endeavoring to reorganize this army for the defense of the Pruth.

The following communication announcing officially the occupation of Maryampol was issued this evening:

Our crossing of the Rivers Stripa, Koropiec, and Zlota Lipa is continu-

Continued on Page 3.

ITALIANS ADVANCE TO NEW POSITIONS

Cross the Vallone and Drive Austrians from More Carso Defenses.

CAPTURE 2,000 PRISONERS

Austro-Hungarian Troops Continue Vain Attacks on Other Parts of Front.

ROME, Aug. 13.—In the Monfalcone and Gorizia sectors the Italians, pressing their offensive, have driven the Austrians from fortified positions, says the official communication of today. More than 2,000 prisoners were taken. The statement follows:

Yesterday on the lower Isonzo our troops, always indefatigable, met with further success. In the Monfalcone sector, after two days of severe fighting, they carried Hill 121 and Debeli. Further to the north they crossed the Vallone and pushed forward one kilometer to the east of Oppacchiasella, on the northern edge of the Carso. Infantry Division No. 23 carried positions on Nadlogem, (Hill 212,) which were defended strongly by the enemy. We took 1,565 prisoners, of whom 57 were officers, and also two medium calibre guns and some machine guns.

In the hilly region east of Gorizia Hill 174, to the north of Tivoli, was captured, 533 prisoners and some machine guns being taken. On the remainder of the front there were the usual demonstrations by the enemy, which everywhere were disposed of.

Altogether, since Aug. 6, 15,393 prisoners have been counted, including 330 officers. In the same operations we have taken 16 guns, a large number of machine guns, and war material of all kinds.

Enemy aircraft last night dropped a large number of bombs on Grado and Campalto, wounding three sailors. One of our small dirigibles was burned and some private houses were damaged.

King Victor Emmanuel in an Order of the Day thanked the army today for the victory it achieved at Gorizia. This the King characterized as another great step along the arduous and glorious way toward the completion of Italy's holy aspirations.

Although public attention is centred on the fighting along the lower Isonzo, important encounters are in progress elsewhere along the front. The Italians are meeting with fierce resistance, and in several sectors the Austrians are launching heavy attacks, presumably in an attempt to divert the efforts of the Italians from the Monfalcone and Gorizia operations.

In the vicinity of Tolmino, north of Gorizia, the fighting is particularly severe. According to reports reaching Rome, the number of Austrian dead or wounded is said to be very large. The Italians also have taken prisoners in this area.

BERLIN, Aug. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A statement of operations on the Italian front issued by Austro-Hungarian Headquarters under date of Aug. 11 and received here today says:

The Italians renewed their efforts in the Plava sector. They also attacked our new positions east of Gorizia with considerable forces. All these assaults were repulsed.

Several hostile assaults in the Dolomites resulted in failure.

Economic Attacks on German Trade Chiefs Cause Withdrawal From Peace Committee

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The cause of the resignation of Louis Roechling, Peter Kloekner, and Baron Bodenhausen Degener, foremost captains of industry, from the recently formed National Committee for Securing an Honorable Peace, does not seem to have been cleared up by their own explanation, according to which they resigned on account of certain remarks of Professor Harnach, made in his speech on Aug. 1.

A perusal of the speech, now published in book form, reveals not the slightest allusion which they might have interpreted as censuring their attitude toward the war. The only part of his speech that is questionable reads as follows: "The war has revealed the intolerable condition from which we suffer. What was our principal driving power before the war? An international, industrial, and economic exchange managed privately and alongside of fine military and State management. What have we experienced during the war? Fine military management led by men of genius, expanded rapidly, and embracing everything. But the private management of industrial exchange collapsed. Foreign competition having disappeared, reckless strife for profits set in. Every necessity was cornered, and usury flourished. There was no trace left of the spirit of August, 1914.

"I don't accuse individuals, although some have deserved it. I accuse the whole system which permits the mercantile egoist and an unscrupulous profit-making such as knows no bounds even in war time. Such things must never occur again in another war, and to prevent it great changes must be prepared in peace time. Such measures can only be taken along lines already followed by certain branches of our national economy.

"I am thinking of our war mines and other mining industries and the exploitation of our forests. We must create numerous industrial communes in which State communal bodies share co-jointly with private parties. Nowhere shall private enterprise or responsibility be jarred, but profit-making must be stopped where the general welfare is at stake."

Several Berlin papers today express the opinion that this part of Professor Harnach's speech, applicable to general conditions, possibly was construed as reflecting upon the business integrity of the above-named captains of industry, who, like most of their class, have been denied the merited thanks of the Fatherland for having afforded industrial facilities without which conduct of the war would be impossible.

The Vossische Zeitung thinks the resignations were due to some misunderstanding, and advises the National Committee to seek clearer political guidance. There are also those who impute to the three industrial leaders sinister plans to ward off any attempt to reform the private ownership of mines and similar industries after peace is restored.

HUGHES ENCOURAGED BY TOUR THUS FAR

But Everywhere He Finds Voters Saying, "Wilson Has Kept Us Out of War."

OLD GUARD HOLDING ALOOF

Progressive Breach Not Entirely Healed—Prosperity Difficult to Combat—Hyphen Issue Avoided.

Tittmann Corrects Hughes; Not Forced Out, He Says

Special to The New York Times.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 13.—On the train late last night Charles E. Hughes received this telegram:

Leesburg, Va., Aug. 12.

My dear Mr. Hughes: My resignation from the Survey (Coast and Geodetic) was not a forced one in any sense. Am not surprised that you were misinformed, for even old associates and intimate friends in Washington accepted my reasons with polite incredulity, and it was a common belief that I had been forced out. Very truly,

O. H. TITTMANN.

Special to The New York Times.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 13.—Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, reached Spokane today, seemingly satisfied with the results obtained during the first week of his Western tour. He has been told by the leaders with whom he consulted that his addresses were effective, and these leaders spoke of the crowds being large and enthusiastic for an early August campaign. Representatives of the National Committee who are traveling with him are among those who reflected that feeling.

Up to date Mr. Hughes has spoken in five States in the Middle West and West classified as "normally Republican." They are Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana. Mr. Taft carried all of them in 1908. In 1912 Roosevelt, as the Progressive nominee, carried Michigan and Minnesota, and Wilson the others. In none of the three did Wilson have more votes than the combined votes of Roosevelt and Taft.

Facing this situation, with the breach between the Republicans and Progressives not entirely healed Mr. Hughes has endeavored to create a new leadership and has appeared before the people as a combination of Republican and Progressive and as a man unwilling to bend an ear to anything bad in either party. By one utterance after another he has tried to make the big issue Hughes, and has endeavored to break down factional lines by promising equal consideration for all.

Mr. Hughes and his followers seem to believe that he has made an excellent impression upon the people, and has lined up these five States and packed them away safely on ice for use next November. If from 60 to 70 per cent. of the Progressives follow his leadership that may be the case, observers say.

What the Voters Say.

There is, however, at least one stumbling block. Everywhere in the Middle West and Western country there is in the minds of the people the thought that President Wilson has kept the country out of war and steered it along a course of prosperity. Even the most hidebound Republican leaders admit that condition. Voters everywhere talk about it and ask: "Isn't that so?" It seems to be proving powerful campaign material for the President and lending him a strength which he did not possess in these sections four years ago.

Mr. Hughes has recognized that condition. He has been careful to let the people know that he is not for war and to challenge the Wilson record by the allegation that the Administration had more than one little war in Mexico. That apparently has not been satisfactory, when the people talk about Wilson keeping the country out of war, they are not talking about Mexico, they say, but the big war in Europe, and no charge of weakness or vacillation, which Mr. Hughes has made so far seems to have affected the main thing that the country actually has not become entangled in that conflict. The prosperity which the people are enjoying is as real to them as the fact that this coun-

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WHITMAN TO ENTER THE MOOSE PRIMARY

All Republican State Candidates Accept an Invitation from the Progressives.

SLAP AT NEW YORK FACTION

Leaders Outside of Manhattan Seek to Offset Indorsement of Seabury for Governor.

Governor Charles S. Whitman, and his associates in office, all of whom will be on the Republican primary ticket, have been invited by prominent Progressives to enter the Progressive primaries this Fall. The Governor has accepted the invitation on his own account and on behalf of the present State officers, as well as on behalf of William M. Calder, candidate for United States Senator, and Judge Hiscock and Judge Pound, candidates for the Court of Appeals.

These Progressives took this action to offset the efforts of the wing of the New York County Progressives, headed by Chairman James J. O'Connell, who recently put a Progressive State ticket into the field. In a letter to Governor Whitman the Progressives who want to indorse him said the New York County ticket is clearly a pro-Wilson ticket and that it is probably the intention of its sponsors to substitute for it at a latter date the Democratic State nominees. Judge Samuel Seabury was selected for Governor by the New York County faction and since then Mr. Seabury has been selected by the Democrats.

Prominent in the Party.

A majority of the Progressives who have invited Governor Whitman to enter their primaries are members of the Progressive State Committee. They are:

Horace S. Wilkinson, State Committeeman for Onondaga; William Hamlin Childs of Brooklyn; Virgil K. Kellogg, County Chairman of Jefferson; William H. Hotchkiss, Walter A. Johnson, State Committeeman for Westchester; W. W. Babcock of Steuben; W. J. J. Kunzie of Erie; Elvin N. Edwards, County Chairman of Nassau; Ernest Cawcroft, County Chairman of Chautauqua; Frank Baldwin, State Committeeman for Queens; John Gerdes, Hugh Abbott, State Committeeman for St. Lawrence; Frank L. Ellison, County Chairman of Munroe; Jesse Fuller, Jr., State Committeeman for Kings; George Repperger, State Committeeman for Queens; B. C. Dunlop, who was Progressive Assemblyman for Rockland County in 1914 and a member of the Ways and Means Committee; Edward H. Brown, County Chairman of Herkimer; William Wirt Mills, State Committeeman for Richmond, and P. St. George Bissell, Jr., State Committeeman for New York. These men sent the following letter on Friday to Governor Whitman:

New York, Aug. 11, 1916.

Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir: The newspapers have recently stated that a ticket, which from the personnel, is clearly not a Progressive but a pro-Wilson ticket, is to be placed in the Progressive primaries.

Judge Seabury is mentioned as the candidate for our gubernatorial nominee. We, as Progressives, supported him for the Court of Appeals in 1914. We believe he is an excellent judge; but we also believe that he can best serve the people in a judicial position.

We, therefore, invite you to enter our primaries. The makeup of the suggested ticket indicating that it is probably the intention of its sponsors to substitute at a latter date the Democratic State nominees for the Progressives now suggested, we invite your associates on the Republican ticket also to enter our primaries.

Your record as Governor has been such as to entitle you to the votes of all Progressives.

You have shown in your important appointments a desire to secure men of high standards and recognized ability. We mention in particular such appointments—among them several Progressives and Democrats—as Straus, Carr, Hodge and Irvine in the Public Service Commissions; Wotherspoon in the Department of Public Works; Duffey in the Highways Department; Wilson in the Department of Agriculture; Ordway in the Civil Service Commission; Carter, Osborne and Kirchwey in the Prisons' Department; Mitchell in the Industrial Commission; Saxe in the Tax Department; Stotesbury in the Adjutant General's office; Pratt, as Conservation Commissioner, and, in judicial offices, Pound in the Court of Appeals, and Cropsey, Clark, Rodenbeck and Dudley in the Supreme Court.

Through your Civil Service Commission, you have compelled observance of both the letter and the spirit of the Civil Service law, and thus prevented a raid on the

Continued on Page 4.

PRESIDENT, TO AVERT RAILWAY STRIKE, CALLS BOTH SIDES TO WHITE HOUSE BEFORE THEY TAKE FINAL ACTION

President's Letter Calling Railway Managers and Workers to White House

Here is the text of President Wilson's letter to the contending railway managers and union leaders, calling them to confer with him at the White House:

The White House, Aug. 13, 1916.

I have learned with surprise and with keen disappointment that an agreement concerning the settlement of the matters in controversy between the railroads and their employes has proved impossible. A general strike on the railways would at any time have a most far-reaching and injurious effect upon the country. At this time the effect might be disastrous. I feel that I have the right, therefore, to request, and I do hereby request, as the head of the Government, that before any final decision is arrived at I may have a personal conference with you here. I shall hold myself ready to meet you at any time you may be able to reach Washington. Sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

Addressed to each of the following:
Mr. Elisha Lee, Chairman, National Committee on Railways.
Mr. A. B. Garretson, President, Order Railway Conductors.
Mr. W. S. Stone, Grand Chief, Brotherhood Railroad Engineers.
Mr. W. S. Carter, President, Brotherhood Railroad Firemen.
Mr. W. B. Lee, President, Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen.

CONFER WITH HIM TODAY

Workers Hint Trains Will Stop Unless Men Get Demands.

STAND OUT FOR 8-HOUR DAY

Brotherhoods Give Conciliation Board Final Refusal to Arbitrate Anything.

WILSON WARNS OF DANGER

Said to be Determined Country's Traffic Shall Not Be Blocked —Army the Last Resort.

VOTE A NEW TAX ON CORPORATIONS

Fifty Cents on Every $1,000 Over $99,000 Invested, Under Senate Caucus Plan.

MUNITIONS LEVY MODIFIED

Five Instead of Ten Per Cent. on Components—Stamp Taxes Partly Abolished.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Important changes in the revised draft of the General Revenue bill as it was passed by the House were made today by the caucus of Democratic Senators, which began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and continued until late at night. The tax on the materials used in the manufacture of munitions was cut in half, that is, from 10 to 5 per cent., and it was decided to do away with some of the present stamp taxes. The Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Finance had retained most of the stamp taxes, which will expire by limitation on Dec. 31, unless Congress determines otherwise. The House bill does not provide for retaining any of the stamp taxes.

Two proposals that came before the caucus caused spirited debate. One referred to the munitions tax and the other to abandoning the plan of a direct tax to meet the additional expenses of the Government and paying for these additional expenses by bond issues. The bond issue proposal was made by Senator Lewis of Illinois. It obtained considerable support, but no vote was taken on it on the understanding that it would be offered as a substitute for the revenue bill tax proposals after the bill had been presented to the Senate.

A new feature adopted today was a provision for a tax on corporations which have cash actually invested aggregating more than $99,000. That amount is to be exempt from the tax, which would be levied at the rate of 50 cents for each $1,000 of capital, surplus, and undivided profits in excess of $99,000. It was estimated that this tax would bring about $20,000,000 into the Treasury annually. It was regarded as necessary to provide this tax on account of the elimination of some of the stamp taxes and the reduction in the tax on munitions.

The caucus decided to do away with the taxes on telephone and telegraph messages and freight and express receipts. The tax on sleeping car and parlor car fares was retained, but the decision of the Finance Committee to make it two cents instead of one cent, as at present, was rescinded, the one-cent rate being retained.

Corporation Tax Provision.

The text of the provision for a new tax on corporations, as adopted by the caucus, follows:

Corporations, joint stock companies, and associations shall pay 50 cents for each $1,000 of capital, surplus, and undivided profits used in any of the activities or functions of their business, including such sums as may be invested or loaned upon stocks, bonds, mortgages, real estate, or other securities. The amount of such annual tax shall in all cases be computed on the basis of the capital, surplus, and undivided profits for the preceding fiscal year. Every corporation, joint stock company, or association defined or limited in Section 10, Title 10, shall be liable to this tax.

Provided, That for the purpose of this tax an exemption of $99,000 shall be allowed from the surplus, capital and undivided profits of the corporation.

Provided, That the tax imposed by Section 201, Title 3 of this act, (the tax on munitions,) shall be exempt.

The caucus did not finish its consideration of the bill. An adjournment was taken about 11 o'clock, when the caucus had been in session more than nine hours. Senator Underwood will make a fight tomorrow to obtain the elimination of the provision for the creation of a tariff commisson and for an abandonment of the duties on dyestuffs. When the caucus adjourned it was considering the wine schedule. Most of the evening was devoted to this matter.

Senators from the cotton States succeeded in forcing a compromise on the provision of the Finance Committee, im-

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BRANDEIS MAY NOT ACCEPT MISSION

Washington Hears Supreme Court Justice Will Not Serve on Mexican Commission.

CHIEF JUSTICE OPPOSES IT

White Believed to Have Withheld Assent Because Court Is Short in Membership.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—While there has been no official confirmation of the statement in a newspaper dispatch from Lake Placid to the effect that Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court has withheld his approval of Associate Justice Brandeis's serving on the commission to settle the controversy with Mexico, it was asserted in a credible quarter here tonight that Justice Brandeis probably would not accept the appointment because Chief Justice White had indicated his belief that members of the court should not serve on commissions at this time.

The announcement of the names of the American Commissioners has not been made. The reason for this delay has not been disclosed.

It was said tonight that Chief Justice White, after the close of the war with Spain, was asked by President McKinley to serve as one of the American Peace Commissioners sent to Paris, and declined the offer because he did not approve of members of the court serving in such a capacity. On the other hand, it was pointed out tonight that at various times members of the Supreme Court had served on international commissions. Justice Lamar served as one of the mediators at the Mexican-American conference held two years ago at Niagara Falls. Justice Brewer served several times in similar capacities. In 1896 Justice Brewer was appointed by President Cleveland as a member of the Venezuela Boundary Commission, and in 1899 he served as a member of the British-Venezuelan Boundary Commission.

In 1899 Chief Justice Fuller was one of the arbitrators to settle the boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana. Justice Fuller was a member of the permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and in 1905 he was a member of the arbitral tribunal in the matter of the Muscat Dhows at The Hague. Justice John M. Harlan also served on a commission. In 1893 he was one of the American arbitrators on the Bering Sea tribunal which met at Paris.

In the absence of Chief Justice White from Washington no authoritative statement of his attitude toward the appointment of Justice Brandeis to serve on the Mexican-American Commission could be obtained. The statement was made unofficially that when President Wilson offered the appointment to Justice Brandeis it was conditional upon the assent of Chief Justice White. In one quarter it was suggested tonight that the Chief Justice probably felt that since the Mexican situation had become an issue in the campaign it would be better for no member of the court to serve on the commission. Another suggestion was that perhaps the Chief Justice felt that in view of the fact that the Supreme Court would meet in October with virtually three new members it would be better for all the Justices to confine their efforts to its work exclusively. The newest member of the court will be the successor to Mr. Hughes. Both Justice Brandeis and Justice McReynolds are new members of the court.

Justice Brandeis was reported to have left Lake Placid yesterday on his way to Washington. He was expected in New York last night, but efforts to find him were unavailing.

Statistics Showing Cost of Strike to Men and Roads

The following table shows the huge numbers of workers and vast amount of property that would be involved in the threatened national strike:

Men making demands..	400,000
Employes affected.....	2,000,000
Dependents affected (estimated)	8,000,000
Railroads involved....	225
Mileage of railroads...	257,211
Stockholders	626,122
Capital stock of railroads	$8,638,286,892
Receipts for April.....	$280,987,306
Expenses for April....	$189,923,465
Amount roads say demands would cost....	$100,000,000
Amount men say they would cost.....	$25,000,600
Investment in railroads (approximate)	$17,000,000,000

The defiant Conference Committee of the railways, and the defiant leaders of the four big railway brotherhoods left New York for Washington at midnight ast night in answer to a summons to the White House from President Wilson after the labor leaders had told the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation flatly that they would arbitrate nothing and were about to order a national strike to stop every train, passenger and freight, on the 225 railway systems of the United States.

While the demands for the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime are made only on behalf of the freight engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen, the brotherhoods, if a strike is declared, will call out both freight and passenger workers.

Before he left, A. B. Garretson, head of the labor forces, said:

"Unless the President can find a road out it means a strike."

The final break in the negotiations came formally at 4 o'clock. The mediators had foreseen it and telephoned the President, and as they left Webster Hall in East Eleventh Street, Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, was leaving Washington with a summons from the White House to both sides. Mr. Tumulty reached the Pennsylvania Station at 9 o'clock and immediately took the President's letter to Elisha Lee, Chairman of the Railways Conference Committee, and to A. B. Garretson, Chairman of the Brotherhoods Committee.

In the letter Mr. Wilson, after expressing disappointment that an agreement had proved impossible, and declaring that a general strike might be disastrous to the country, said: "I feel that I have the right, therefore, to request, and I do hereby request, as the head of the Government, that before any final decision is arrived at, I may have a personal conference with you here."

Ready to Go to Any Length.

By the time the summons brought by Mr. Tumulty had reached the leaders of the two sides, they were already preparing to go to Washington to meet the President this afternoon on the summons that had been served by the mediators.

Mr. Tumulty, after he had made sure that the leaders of both sides would be in Washington today, left New York with Judge Chambers of the Mediation Board on a Washington train from the Pennsylvania Station at 12:30 o'clock. Judge Chambers will make the arrangements for the conference with the President.

It was said last night that the President stands ready to go to any length to prevent the stopping of service, even to manning trains with soldiers. He is ready, it is said, to repeat to the workers the famous declaration of President Cleveland to the railroad unions just before the strike of 1894:

"If it takes all the gold in the Treasury and all the soldiers in the army to deliver a postcard in San Francisco, the postcard will be delivered."

It is understood that the President will call the attention of the brotherhoods to the fact that there are 150,000 soldiers in the Mexican border who will starve if all trains stop running; that there are in New York City alone 1,-

000,000 babies, many of whom will die if their daily supply of milk is cut off, and will demand on behalf of the nation that the railroads and the brotherhoods make peace.

After the final unyielding word of the brotherhoods had been received the weary and discouraged mediators, who had hoped against hope until the last, issued this statement:

"After repeated efforts to bring about an arbitration of the pending controversy between the railroads and their employes in train and yard service, the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation was today advised by representatives of the employes that they would not submit the matters in dispute to arbitration in any form. The employes further stated to the board that they would not arbitrate their own demands even if the contingent demands of the railroads were withdrawn, and also declined to suggest any other plan or method for a peaceful settlement of the controversy.

Willing to Meet the President.

"They were informed that their decision would at once be made known to President Wilson and also that the President claimed the right to a personal interview with both parties before any drastic action was taken. This request was, of course, granted, and a large delegation of employes with a number of railroad managers will be in Washington on Monday for a conference with the President. Early in the negotiations, the railroads had informed the Board of Mediation and Conciliation that they woul accept arbitration."

Elisha Lee, Chairman of the Committee of Railroad Managers, said that the mediators' statement contained all that was to be said.

For the unions Mr. Garretson made the following statement:

"The mediators came to us this morning with the statement that all they could offer was precisely what the Managers' Conference Committee offered, the same proposition for arbitration made to us across the conference table on June 15, when the first series of conferences broke up.

"In other words, after invoking mediation, the National Conference Committee of the Railways had not in any way consented to be mediated, but expected all the mediation to be done on the side that had not invited mediation.

"In answer to their proposal to arbitrate all pending differences, including the tentative proposals of the railroads, we replied that, as our proposition for the eight-hour day and punitive overtime had been in the hands of the managers for many months and as no proposition had come from them directly or indirectly looking toward a settlement of the differences, we had nothing to add to our demand as contained in form 35.

Ready to Strike.

"We refused to arbitrate on any such basis as that presented, and informed the mediators that we considered ourselves free to take the necessary steps toward effecting a settlement of the pending controversies in accordance with the methods of these organizations by withdrawing the men from all service on the roads.

"The mediators then said that as representatives of the President of the United States they requested on behalf of the President a conference with both parties to the controversy before the final break should take place. They were notified later that the four executives of the brotherhoods, accompanied by a representative committee of the men, would be in Washington tomorrow, subject to the request of the President, for a conference."

A short time later Judge Martin A Knapp of the Board of Mediation extended the summons of the President to Elisha Lee, and Mr. Lee replied that the entire Railway Conference Committee would be in Washington today.

The mediators spent an arduous day trying to bring peace. Judge Knapp, Judge W. L. Chambers, and G. W. W. Hanger went to Webster Hall, in East Eleventh Street, at 10 o'clock to get the answer of the brotherhoods to the request for arbitration made on Saturday. The brotherhoods, whether through misunderstanding or not, expected the mediators to bring a definite offer from the railroads. When they did not the leaders of the brotherhoods demanded one. The mediators left the hall and hurried by the subway to the Grand Central Terminal, where the railroad managers were in an all-day conference. They returned to the hall at 4 o'clock and told the brotherhoods they had no further offer, and it was then that the mediators read to the brotherhoods the following telegram from President Wilson sent to them on Friday:

"Thank you for your note on the situation. Keep me informed of the situation and tell the contending parties that I deem it a right to hear both sides before there is a final break.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Quit Meeting in Silence.

Then the mediators left the hall, breaking through a cordon of reporters on the sidewalk without uttering a word. They went to the Grand Central Terminal and tendered the message of the President.

It was the admitted belief on both sides last night that the strike would be called. The men say they have been fighting for thirty years in preparation for the great fight for the eight-hour day. While not so discourteous to the President as to say beforehand that he would be unsuccessful, they pointed out that the President had no power under the law and that they did not believe the President would call upon them in the name of patriotism to give up their fight for the eight-hour day. They believe arbitration means just that.

The railroads maintain that to grant the men's demands would not only entail an expense of $100,000,000 a year, but would be the forerunner of more demands. They are ready for a test of strength with the men, if the President does not find the way out. In 1914, the day after Germany declared war on Russia and when a Western railroad strike was threatened, the railroads withdrew their demands to arbitrate only the workers' demands. There is slight disposition on the part of the managers to make such a concession this time.

If the President fails it may be that the strike will not be declared for a week. The 600 Chairmen must first go home to be in charge of the local details. It is generally considered probable that if the strike is to be called the public will get at least forty-eight hours' notice. There is no danger of any such thing as a train being left out of a terminal. The brotherhood leaders say that in the event of a strike every train would be taken to the next terminal and left there.

If the strike is called, the headquarters of both sides will be in New York. It was at first thought by the railway men that it might be well to make headquarters in Chicago or Cleveland, but the brotherhoods have definitely decided that all operations should be conducted from New York.

Some of the railroads have made plans to continue their service if a strike is called. The Pennsylvania system has on file a list of volunteers for service who would be called on. Other roads have made similar plans, while some have made no preparations. But it was said last night by railroad men that some sort of service would be maintained by all the railroads. They scoffed at the statement of the unions that in two days the railroads would back down.

"That's what they think," said a railroad leader, "but this fight is to industry in America what the war in Europe is to Europe. The future of the railroads depends upon the outcome, and if the strike is called the railroads will not give in easily."

Mr. Garretson was asked last night if he would say how much notice would be given the nation if the brotherhoods call the strike.

"That is in the future," he replied. "The question rests tonight upon the knees of the gods."

Mr. Garretson was asked to give his idea of the number of men, either in the army or in civil life, who could run trains if called on.

"When they needed one in Panama," he replied, "they had to train him. Railroad men are like politicians. Sometimes they die, but they never quit. Therefore the outside supply is very limited. The threat to get men from anywhere to run the trains of the country if the strike is called is an idle sound and nothing more."

Mr. Garretson said the determination of the men to "go through" was shown by the vote in the afternoon to reject all arbitration. Of the 600 delegates voting, there was no dissenting vote to the proposal of the leaders to cut off all negotiations and proceed to the business of the strike.

The labor leader was asked if he considered the plight of the troops on the border.

"President Wilson will undoubtedly call that to our attention tomorrow, and we shall answer him then," he said.

He was asked if he would consider the weight of an appeal by the President to prevent an industrial calamity.

"How about the rise in the price of gasoline?" he asked. "That made the people suffer, but we didn't hear anything about it not being patriotic."

Then he was reminded that the railroads had made concessions in 1914 because there was an international crisis, and that that crisis still existed.

"We are not conducting the international affairs of the nation," he said.

He was asked what he thought of a repetition by President Wilson of the declaration of President Cleveland that he would run the trains with soldiers.

"That went in 1894," he said, "but it won't go in 1916. The men are out after the eight-hour day, and they are going to get it. If the President can get it for them peaceably, no man will be more grateful than I. But they must have it. We will not quickly give up thirty years of preparation, and the President, I am sure, knows how we feel about it."

May Put Soldiers on Trains.

A man in close touch with the situation and with President Wilson said last night:

"President Wilson is a brave man. He is not afraid of Congress, and he is not afraid of the heads of four railway brotherhoods. He will avert this strike, or, if it is called, he will keep the trains running. He is determined that he will do it.

"He has the power to put soldiers on the trains. He has that power under the broad police power vested in him. He can go to the length of declaring martial law and forbidding the engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen to quit the trains. A national railroad tie-up at this time would be not only a business disaster, but a peril to the country, and he will not have it.

"It might be that the Twentieth Century Limited or the other fliers would not run if the strike were called, but there will be railway service that will keep the 150,000 soldiers on the border from starving; that will give the millions of babies their daily milk; that will see that New York and other great cities are not left without food.

"This program, if carried out for any considerable time, would break the strike.

"The brotherhoods do not take the President seriously enough. They think the situation bigger than the President. But that is not true. The President will tell the railroad workers tomorrow that the public will not stand for a national strike at this time, and that if they call it, organized labor will receive a blow in the loss of public regard from which it will not recover in fifty years. It would do labor more harm than anything that could happen to it."

PRESIDENT STILL HOPEFUL.

Believes Some Way Can be Found to Avert a Strike.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—President Wilson, deeply concerned over the possibility that a general strike may tie up the country's railroads, is prepared to make an insistent personal appeal for an amicable settlement when the representatives of the roads and their employes confer with him tomorrow at the White House.

Since the situation became threatening the President has been in close touch with developments and has used every available agency of the Federal Government to bring the two factions together. He has taken no stand on the merits of the controversy, however, and it is not expected that he will do so at the conference tomorrow. It is understood that he will reiterate the arguments set forth in the communication delivered in New York tonight by Secretary Tumulty and will emphasize the far-reaching effect a strike would have on the country.

The President is said to feel that, regardless of the points at issue, a way still can be found for settlement without a strike and the disturbance to other industries and inconvenience to the general public which would result. Whether he will suggest any new form of mediation, now that Government agencies have been exhausted, was not known tonight, but it was said that he was ready to go to great lengths to avert a break.

No official comment on the situation was made at the White House today. It was announced, however, that the President would be ready to see the delegations as early tomorrow as they could reach Washington, and was prepared to devote the entire day, if necessary, to impressing upon them the advisability of taking no drastic steps.

Several more petitions from railway employes not members of the brotherhoods involved, asking the President to do everything in his power to avert a strike, were brought here tonight and will be delivered at the White House tomorrow. P. K. Walden of Chicago, acting on behalf of men employed by the Chicago and Alton, brought one bearing 16,000 signatures, and announced that 4,500 employes of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe had forwarded a similar appeal.

COULD INVOKE STIVERS LAW.

In Event of Strike Whitman Can Call All Men of Military Age.

The New York Committee Opposed to Conscription Laws issued a statement last night in which it said that Governor Whitman had the power to protect New York in the event of a national railroad strike by invoking the Stivers law, passed by the Legislature of 1916, which gives the Governor power to call all citizens of military age to the militia "for active duty in case of insurrection, invasion, tumult, riot, or breach of the peace or imminent danger thereof." The committee said that this method would be analogous to that used by the French authorities in the recent general railroad strike in France.

Neither the railroad managers or the officials of the brotherhoods took the suggestion of the committee seriously. They said they did not believe the committee meant its suggestion seriously.

Ira W. Bird, educational director of the committee, said last night that the statement was issued simply to call attention to the power which the Stivers law conferred on the Governor. "Most people know little of the law," he said, "and we wanted to show its force. We simply stated facts. Let people draw their own conclusions as to the desirability of the act."

MANY MEN READY TO WORK.

Railways Have Lists of Volunteers —Few Soldiers to Guard Trains.

While the railway brotherhoods scoff at the suggestion that either President Wilson or the railroads could get enough men to take the places of their members if a strike were called, many of the railroads have large volunteer lists, and it was asserted last night that the President would go to the length of putting soldiers on trains.

Practically all the regular army, which was used on trains as guards and to prevent rioting in the great railroad strike in 1894, is on the Mexican border. There are approximately 90,000 National Guardsmen on the border and about 40,000 more in camp in different States, 28,000 being in camp in the Department of the East. In the event of the strike it would be necessary to do recruiting on a heroic scale to provide soldiers enough for strike duty, without recalling part of the force from the border.

Under a law passed by the last Legislature, Governor Whitman has the power to use compulsion to recruit the National Guard of this State up to 23,000, irrespective of the guardsmen who have been sent to the border.

STRIKE THAT FAILED IN 1894.

Service on Railways Was Then Maintained with Aid of the Army.

The last national railroad strike in this country occurred in 1894, when the National Railway Union, of which Eugene V. Debs was President, conducted a more or less sporadic strike, which at times caused scenes of great violence in the Middle West. President Cleveland used the regular army under Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles to deal with the situation. Scores of strikers were shot in the streets of Chicago and hundreds of cars burned by the strikers. Injunctions were issued by the courts and defied by the strikers. The President issued several solemn proclamations against rioting and participation in the strike. Finally the strike failed through the ability of the railroads, with soldiers on every engine and car, to maintain a crippled service.

The workers at that time were not as well organized as now, nor was the movement as concerted as that of 1916. Only a small proportion of the workers were members of the National Railway Union, as compared with the highly organized character of the four big railway brotherhoods that are today making demands of the railroads.

In 1914 the Western territory members of the four brothernoods clashed with the National Conference Committee of Railways, which now represents the transportation companies. Mediation was tried, but failed, and President Wilson summoned leaders of both sides to Washington, as he did last night. It was the day after Germany had declared war on Russia on Aug. 1, 1914, that the President appealed to the factions to make peace in view of the worldwide crisis then. The railroads' reply was that they did not wish to imperil the welfare of the nation in a crisis and would consent to withdraw their demands if the workers would arbitrate theirs. Thus arbitration was effected. The brotherhoods were dissatisfied with the results, and upon that dissatisfaction largely base their aversion to arbitration now.

The hope in the White House conference today is that the railroads may respond to the President's appeal by agreeing to throw their counterproposals in the discard. This would place the brotherhoods in a position in which it would be hard for them to refuse to arbitrate.

TELEGRAPHERS NOT TO STRIKE

Union Head Says Operators Will Remain at Their Keys.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 13.—Members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers will not strike, even if the strike of the trainmen is called, said H. B. Perham, National President of the telegraphers' order, tonight.

"The telegraphers are not a party to the strike," he said, "and we have had no part in the negotiations or conferences. I hope the strike of the trainmen will be averted, but the telegraphers will stick to their posts, even if the general strike is declared."

CALL OUT 15,000 BOXMAKERS

Workers Demand an Eight-Hour Day and Increase in Wages.

A. Greenstein, who said he was a representative of the Paper Boxmakers' Union, stated to THE TIMES last night that 15,000 boxmakers would be called out on strike today because of the rejection by the manufacturers of the demands of the union for an eight-hour day and an increase of between 10 and 20 per cent. in wages, which now run from $8 to $15 a week.

Greenstein said that the vote in favor of the strike was 1,200 to 5 at a meeting yesterday morning at Beethoven Hall. There are now 9,000 names on the roll of the union, but its officials say that they control practically all of the 15,000 engaged in the industry in 260 shops manufacturing cigarette, candy, hat, and other paper boxes in this city.

Cleveland Milk Strike Ended.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13. — The strike of the milk wagon drivers ended late this afternoon when the tentative proposals of Mayor Davis, State Mediators George F. Miles and C. H. Mayhugh, representatives of the union, and officers of the milk companies were accepted. By the terms of the agreement the men will receive advances amounting to $10 a month and the union is recognized.

SEES NO SIGN OF CLOUDS ON BUSINESS HORIZON

United States Chamber of Commerce Says Crops are Good and All Industries Booming.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13. — According to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States there is no concern as to the effect upon business either of the Presidential election, the possible coming of peace in Europe, or any other factors of possible disturbance. Buying is mostly for immediate needs, and there is little speculation. According to the Statistics Committee, the campaign year need not be regarded with apprehension by the industrial and commercial interests of the country.

The total yield of Winter wheat will be approximately between 465,000,000 and 475,000,000 bushels. The quality is excellent. As a whole harvesting was done under generally favorable weather conditions.

It seems likely, the Chamber of Commerce experts declare, that the total wheat crop for 1916 will be approximately 30 per cent. less than the yield in 1915, and slightly under the average for the last ten years, but the committee points out that the 1915 yield was a record production. The committee reports that the corn crop does not seem likely to reach 2,700,000,000 bushels, and it may run as high as 2,850,000,000 bushels, or approximately the average yield for the last ten years.

There was reduced acreage in grains—kaffir, milo, and feteria—because of the extremely wet season last year, which is always unfavorable for them, according to the committee. They have, however, held their own under most trying conditions of heat and drought in Kansas, Oklahoma, Northern Texas, and some parts of Missouri.

Oats, barley, rye, and flax all show the spotted conditions prevalent in this year's crops. On the whole, however, they promise more than the average yields. Flax, it is predicted, will exceed the yield of last year. Potatoes promise a normal crop with the sweet variety making excellent progress. The prospect for tobacco is excellent in at least six States, but in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia the crop has been hurt by storms. Hay in general is a good crop throughout the country.

The cotton crop has received its full share of the vicissitudes of weather, the committee reports, and has suffered accordingly, notwithstanding an acreage which is approximately 12 per cent. greater than last year.

Manufacturing is practically everywhere in excellent condition, with factories full of orders, the committee reports, labor fully employed, and the products commanding high prices. The only exceptions are where strikes prevail.

The building industry is reported to be in generally excellent shape. It is, in the opinion of the committee, the best barometer of general business, since building in the anticipatory sense means the extensive use of materials in almost every line of commercial business. Despite the high prices of material the building outlook continues good.

INTERNAL REVENUE GAINS.

Collections Last Year $512,723,288, an Increase of $97,042,264.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Collections by the Internal Revenue Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30 reached a total of $512,723,288, an increase of $97,042,264 over those for the fiscal year 1915. A preliminary report made public today by Commissioner Osborn shows that of the total $387,786,035 came from ordinary collections and $124,937,253 from the income tax. Of the ordinary revenue $84,278,302 was collected under the emergency tax law and the rest came from the taxes on spirits, tobacco, &c. About $38,000,000 accrued from sales of documentary stamps, about $29,000,000 from the additional tax of 50 cents per barrel on fermented liquors, and almost $7,000,000 from special taxes on bankers, brokers, theatres, &c.

The normal tax on incomes—those over $3,000 and less than $20,000—produced $23,995,777. Incomes from $20,000 to $50,000 produced $6,091,775, those from $50,000 to $75,000 produced $1,071,362, those from $75,000 to $100,000 produced $3,623,473, those from $100,000 to $250,000 produced $10,936,326, those from $250,000 to $500,000 produced $6,393,859, and those over $500,000 produced $12,647,863. Offers of compromise were accepted involving $183,159.

The cost of collection of all internal revenue is put at about $7,190,000, compared with $6,804,689 last year.

CHEERS FOR KAISER DROWN GUNS' NOISE

Emperor's Review of Troops on the Somme Front a Military Spectacle.

THINKS OFFENSIVE ENDED

But He Urges His Soldiers to Fight on Until Allies Are Forced to Make Peace.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE SOMME FRONT, Aug. 11, (via Military Telegraph to Berlin.)—The Kaiser among his victorious legions, 10,000 stern-faced fighting men, thanking them for stopping the great French-English offensive, firing them to still more superhuman efforts, and stirring them to paroxysms of cheers that drowned the long roll of the enemy's drumfire—this was the strange, supremely thrilling picture which I, a privileged neutral, saw this morning within the fire zone of the Somme.

As I motored after sunrise into the grounds of a typical château at the front, a still undamaged pile of red brick with gray sandstone trimmings, all roads and chaussées were jammed with the converging troops, veterans from the trenches and fresh reserves from the rear who swarmed into the château's backyard. This was a magnificent grassy parade ground formed by poplars, chestnut trees, and giant elms, and there formed a huge hollow square ten rows deep of bayonet-bearing "ghosts" in the early morning fog that floated over the Somme front.

Promptly at 9 the Kaiser arrived in his field gray automobile, accompanied by the grizzled Van Dyke bearded Commander in Chief of the German Somme armies, the Imperial Adjt. Gen. von Hessen; Admiral von Mueller, Chief of the Kaiser's Marine Cabinet, and General von Lynker, Chief of the Military Cabinet. He was met and greeted by a platoon of gold braid-draped corps commanders and General staff officers drawn up on the driveway before the château's marble flight of steps.

The ensuing pageantry made it difficult to realize the significance of the incessant cannonading, that the decision of the Somme battle was still being fought for, and it might prove a second Verdun, for the electric atmosphere of the historic Kaiser parade on the Somme was charged as if an already crushing victory over the Allies had been won. The same thrill I had coincidentally experienced a year ago while seeing the Kaiser in Poland among the conquerors of Novogeorgievsk.

The Kaiser never looked better.

His countenance, healthy-tanned, betrayed intense emotion and pleasure as he swept over the greatest masses of the finest troops reviewed by him during the war. He wore a spiked helmet with a gray-green field cover and a General's field gray uniform. His right breast was blazing with thick golden cords. On his left breast were rainbow ribbons of half a dozen orders and a solitary brilliant Black Eagle with white cloth Maltese cross of the Order of the Knights of St. John seen below.

Instead of the usual yellow cane the Kaiser this time carried an imperial staff of slender mahogany, tipped with a golden crown, which he occasionally flourished in emphatic gesticulation as he talked. He paced with elastic stride to the tune of a Prussian parade march along the front of his rigid, armspresenting troops, frequently pausing to pierce one of them with a scowling eye that made the brave fellow quiver as he passed on down the line. Motionless legion after legion answered the Kaiser's hearty greeting, "Good morning, comrades," with disciplined throaty unison roars of "Guten Morgen, Majestitate," that sounded like the crackle of massed gatling guns and silenced the echoes of the battle of the Somme.

Close at the Kaiser's heels marched two able-bodied gendarmes in white kid breeches, high black boots, one bearing aloft a long steel lance pennanted with the Hohenzollern black-cross mottoe, "Gott mit uns," on the field of yellow silk. The other bore a silver trumpet hung with the heraldic deep blue, silver fringed banner, embroidered with the black eagle and four imperial silver crowns. The feudal pageant was intensified by the fact that all the troops wore new steel battle bonnets modeled like the headgear of the mediaeval pikemen.

Inspections completed, the Kaiser, followed by his glittering retinue, strode proudly to the heart of the hollow square and declaimed to his troops, while an awe-struck hush fell upon the troops. He addressed them as comrades and spoke, as I afterward learned from the Commander in Chief of the Somme army, impromptu, from the heart, as is his custom, in sharply minted, clearly snapped phrases, painting a vivid picture of the intensity, fierceness, and desperation of the fighting on the Somme, and thanking his sore-tried veterans for stopping this most violent storm of the Allies. He told them that they had again won undying laurels and covered themselves with undying glory, also giving a share of credit to the God of battles.

He told them, moreover, that the fight was by no means over; that there was still much hard fighting ahead of them; that the Allies still persisted in the vain intention of destroying Germany, but pointing out the significant fact that the battle was being fought on French soil.

He concluded with the stirring exhortation to fight on until the Allies were compelled to make peace, and particularly to the new young troops, addressing a wish that "when the moment comes to attack" they would show what German troops, worthy of splendid traditions, could do in the way of cleaning up the adversary.

Earnest confidence fraught the Kaiser's words, and hearing him on the Somme you had the overwhelming impression that he had no particle of doubt as to the outcome of the battle and ultimate victory. The correspondent had no doubt as to what was in the mind of the troops when, after their commander in ringing words thanked his Emperor for visiting the corps on "this hard-fought, blood-stained battleground, he gave a solemn pledge of loyalty unto death, which the thousands of fighting men sealed in unison with a mighty triple hurrah for their Kaiser.

Then came the climax of the ceremonial. After the Kaiser had decorated some he brought forward Iron Crosses and pinned high orders on the Generals and staff officers. He took up a position in front of the château and intently watched to the last the parade of miles of men before being hurled into battle. Strategically posted among a group of higher officers thirty feet to the left of the Kaiser, I had an excellent view of the uncanny last rites. The drummers and the brass band faced the Kaiser, standing so rigid you wondered how they could extract music from their instruments. The nearby battle was eclipsed by the thunder of those thousands of heavy-booted goose-stepping Teuton feet as those who were about to die saluted their Kaiser.

Heads sharply twisted to the right, bodies stiff as crosses, seeming almost to fall over backward, and rigid limbs, the Teuton host, with the mechanically perfect marching of peace-time on the parade ground, but animated by the spirit of battle, passed within three feet of the Kaiser. Every man the Emperor looked, eye in eye, and the most casual Imperial glance seemed to have tonic effect on the splendid troops. For many of whom it was the last march.

TURKS CLAIM SUCCESS ON THREE FRONTS

Say They Defeated British in Mesopotamia and Russians in Caucasus and Persia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13, (via London.)—In Mesopotamia, where there has been a long period of quiet, the British made an attack, but retreated after a battle of two hours, leaving dead or wounded behind them, according to the official statement issued today, which says:

A portion or a British force which attacked our volunteer detachments in the vicinity of Massirieh, in the Euphrates sector, retreated after two hours of fighting, leaving behind a certain number of dead or wounded.

In Persia our detachments dislodged the Russians from positions west of Kankaver and drove them eastward. We took some prisoners. The enemy, pursued by us, retreated with the main force to Essadodabad, on the Hamadan road. Our advanced detachments reached Rahmedabad, seventeen kilometers northwest of Kankaver, and Husseinabad, ten kilometers east of Kankaver. Our troops which on Aug. 5 dislodged the enemy from Songur ejected him also from the Exinis Pass, twenty-three kilometers east of Songur, and occupied the pass. Prisoners state that in the latter engagement one howitzer, one machine gun, and four field guns were disabled by our fire.

Caucasian Front—Our operations on the right wing are being developed. Our troops are in front of Bitlan by surprise attack drove to the north the Russians still remaining on the western bank of Lake Van. The territory extending to the Muhad River, north of Mush, was cleared of the enemy. In the sector of Ognott and west of Kighi the enemy troops continue to retreat in various directions. In the centre and on the left wing the pressure of our troops is hindering the enemy in his attempt to dig entrenchments in certain sectors.

On Aug. 10 eighteen men-of-war of various classes, in several groups, shelled Marmeris, Fethie, Fernik, and Mersina, on the Mediterranean coast of Asia Minor, for ninety minutes, and then retired. They merely damaged some buildings at Mersina.

BRITISH STILL AFTER TURKS.

Cavalry Harassing Rear of Army Defeated East of Suez Canal.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—British forces in Egypt are still driving back the Turks who were defeated in the recent battle east of the Suez Canal. The following announcement in regard to this campaign was given out here today:

Our cavalry is still in pursuit of the Turkish rearguard, and yesterday evening had driven back the Turks to a position east of Birs-el-Manca. Although no materials or stores were found at Bir-el-Abd, there were large heaps of ashes in the vicinity of the abandoned Turkish position.

DEFENDS THE BLACKLIST.

Opposition Due to Misunderstanding, London Times Asserts.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 14.—In discussing the American protest against the recent blacklist on American business firms, The Times asserts that both the United States and Great Britain have used similar methods in times of peace to suppress the opium traffic, and that the United States followed a similar plan in the pacification of the Philippines. The Times says:

"We are convinced that in the main the outcry is due to the same factor as has been at the bottom of more than one of our recent controversies with the United States, namely, misunderstanding.

"In this war the American blacklist was promulgated after most careful consideration, and appears to have been formulated with all possible regard for the rights and convenience of neutrals. In telling our merchants with whom they may trade we are simply trying to contribute to the cause of civilization by bringing the war to a conclusion as quickly as possible."

VOTE A NEW TAX ON CORPORATIONS

Continued from Page 1.

posing a 10 per cent. tax on net profits derived from the manufacture and sale of munitions and articles enumerated which entered into their composition. The objection to the 10 per cent. tax was that "would injure cotton, which is largely used in the manufacture of high explosives. As a result of this effort the tax was reduced to 5 per cent. on the component parts of munitions, while the tax on munitions was retained at 10 per cent.

Political Considerations.

In protesting against increasing taxation and insisting that bonds should be issued to pay the increased expenses of the Government, Senator Lewis contended that the political effect of the increased taxation might be bad. Senators Underwood, Chilton, Hardwick, and Martine favored the Lewis proposal for a bond issue.

Much of the afternoon session of the caucus was taken up in discussing the bond issue idea. On the suggestion of Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, it was decided to go ahead with the consideration of the bill as a revenue measure, as the Lewis proposal, he explained, could be offered as a substitute when the bill was perfected, and it could then be determined, with the bill complete, whether the Democrats of the Senate preferred to pay the increased expenses through taxation on bonds.

The caucus decided to retain the stamp tax on legal conveyances, but to provide that it should be applied only to conveyances covering transactions of $500 or more. The present law provides that the tax shall be levied on conveyances of amounts more than $100.

At the instance of Senator Hughes of New Jersey the caucus adopted an amendment providing that when goods produced in the United States and not offensive to health or morals are shut out by foreign countries the President may retaliate by placing an embargo on the admission of similar goods from the countries discriminating against the United States.

Southern and Western Senators insisted that the proposed 10 per cent. tax on the net profits of manufacturers of materials used as component parts of munitions of war would result in a heavy tax on both cotton and copper entering into the manufacture of munitions. A motion by Senator Underwood to strike out the proposal finally was defeated, 20 to 15, after Senator Simmons, Chairman of the committee, had agreed to reduce the tax on materials to 5 per cent.

As approved, the section relating to munitions provides that a net profit tax of 10 per cent. be levied upon manufactures of all munitions of war, and that a 5 per cent. tax be levied on manufactures of materials which enter into such munitions. The estimated loss of revenue due to the 5 per cent. reduction will be about $5,000,000.

In perfecting the income tax section, the caucus agreed to an amendment adjusting the increased surtaxes on incomes in excess of $500,000 as follows: On net incomes exceeding $500,000 but not exceeding $1,000,000, a tax of 10 per cent; exceeding $1,000,000 but not exceeding $1,500,000, 11 per cent.; exceeding $1,500,000 but not exceeding $2,000,000, 12 per cent.; exceeding $2,000,000, 13 per cent.

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Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

FRENCH CRUISER ENDS MYSTERIOUS VISIT

Causes Comment by Taking Soundings in Pensacola Harbor Along a Zigzag Course.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 13.—The French cruiser Admiral Aube, which unexpectedly entered this port yesterday, left today without the purpose of her visit becoming definitely known. Captain Leskivit took on no fuel or supplies, but he received a packet of documents from the French Consul, Westerby Howe.

Marine observers, including pilots, here commented on the cruiser's apparent efforts to get first-hand information of the port. Soundings taken when she approached, crossed, and left the bar yesterday did not attract attention, but unusually frequent soundings over an irregular course after she entered the harbor caused considerable speculation among marine men.

Captain Leskivit courteously declined to permit newspaper men to board the vessel. Just before he sailed he said:

"We are going out for a short pleasure cruise."

The Admiral Aube left at 9:30 o'clock this morning and, after discharging the pilot, turned slightly to the east and proceeded down the coast at about an eight-knot speed. She was visible for an hour afterward, and did not increase speed. Tugboat men coming into Pensacola tonight said they had sighted the warship southeast of Pensacola Light, which showed she had changed her course and was bearing west.

Captain Leskivit did not confine his observations to soundings yesterday, but immediately after weighing anchor today continued to ascertain the depth of the water. While passing the east side of Santa Rosa Island, marine men said, she was continually throwing her lead, and this operation continued until she was four miles off shore.

BULGARS SAY ALLIES WERE BEATEN BACK

Call Doiran Fighting "Mock Engagements" and Say Enemy Guns Were Silenced.

SOFIA, Aug. 13, (via London.)—An official Bulgarian statement regarding the fighting on the Balkan front in the neighborhood of Doiran says that all attacks by the Allies were repulsed and terms the fighting "mock engagements." The text of the statement follows:

After a day-long bombardment of our positions south and southwest of Doiran Lake on Aug. 10 the enemy, under the protection of a similar bombardment, attacked our positions on the morning of the 11th. Our artillery dispersed the attacking parties, inflicting considerable loss by a curtain fire. Our guns then directed their fire against the enemy artillery, which was silenced.

At four in the afternoon the enemy renewed the bombardment, but there was no infantry attack. All these actions were pure mock engagements. An enemy detachment attempted to capture a height northwest of the village of Pahovo, but was repulsed by a counterattack. The enemy suffered losses.

Skirmishes in Albania.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The following bulletin from the Austrian War Office, dated Aug. 11, has been received here:

Balkan front: There were skirmishes along the lower Voyusa, in Albania.

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What do you do when you make a will?

The following steps must be taken:

1. You first decide who is to receive your property;
2. You put your wishes into correct legal form;
3. You name a competent executor who is certain to carry out the provisions of your will with business-like fidelity.

We recommend that you take the matter up with your family lawyer. He, better than you possibly could, will interpret your wishes. He understands the necessary legal phraseology, for, after all, your will *is* a legal document. Eventually your will must be carried out in accordance with the law. Your executor's fees are limited and are fixed by law.

Formerly either relatives or friends were named as executors. As individuals they were, of course, usually conscientious, but they often lacked sound business judgment. Unwise investments were often made—unnecessary expenses incurred. Estates shrank in value. Hardships to the heirs resulted.

The naming of the Columbia Trust Company as your executor insures both business fidelity and business judgment. Its reputation for painstaking, prompt and economical settlement of estates is the result of long experience in executorships.

If you are interested in further information about executorships, please ask for Mr. Warren, our Vice-President, at our 60 Broadway office.

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IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

RAPS WHEAT SPECULATION.

London Express Says Chicago Pit Is a "Discreditable Spectacle."

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 14.—The Chicago wheat pit is again made the object of a violent attack in today's Daily Express. In a long article the paper says:

"Undeterred by the world war the wheat gamblers of Chicago are sending skyward the prices of grain from which mankind derives its daily bread, amassing their gains with as little compunction as the Bourbons used to gather taxes.

"Once again the provision pits present a discreditable spectacle of frenzied speculation, fleecing those whom they facetiously style their lambs, while in the British House of Commons the Premier is being urged to take what steps he can to arrest the rise in the price of a loaf. That a nation which has been described by its President as too proud to fight in the cause of liberty should comprise a body of so-called business men willing to add to the sum of human suffering in this day of Armageddon, actuated solely by greed of gold, bodes ill for the verdict of the future."

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Arnold Bennett, the novelist, writes:
"The tonic effect of Sanatogen on me is simply wonderful."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., the novelist-statesman, writes:
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5 OF 4,000 GERMANS REACH BRITISH LINES

Two Battalions Wiped Out by Withering Australian Fire North of Pozieres.

TEUTONS USE NEW TROOPS

Men Ordered to Counterattack Without Least Familiarity with the Ground.

By PHILIP GIBBS,

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD, Aug. 11, (delayed.)—The Germans made several attempts to regain the high ground taken from them north of Pozières and yesterday evening between 5 and 7 o'clock they sent out a strong body of infantry to attack the British trenches. It was a curious, vain and tragic endeavor like several other counterattacks launched at the command of the German staff of men recently brought up as support troops, knowing quite absolutely nothing of the country in which they were called upon to fight and just blundering out with a kind of desperate courage toward the British lines. It was exactly thus last evening.

From prisoners the British took it was learned for certain that these troops had no familiarity with this ground between Mouquet Farm and the windmill, and when they were ordered to attack they regarded themselves as sheep sent to the slaughter. They knew only that the Australians were in front of them and from what they had heard of the Australians they did not have much hope. What hope they had was in the guns behind them. Certainly in spite of all the German guns the British had knocked out by counterbattery work and all they had to shift from day to day, owing to the ceaseless searching fire of the British against their emplacements with the aid of the aerial scouts the bombardment that preceded the german assault was intense and formidable. The Australians "stuck it," guessing what was to follow. In the trenches they have dug and the shell craters and old German trenches which are now almost shapeless under the British and German fire they held on and kept bombs ready and machine guns handy and watchful eyes, wherever a man could see, upon a row of broken tree stumps appearing over the crest of Pozières ridge beyond the windmill, then below the crest on the other side of the ridge—the German side—in Mouquet Farm, called Moocow Farm by the men, who will still jest whatever the conditions of life.

Two Battalions Wiped Out.

A small valley or gully runs behind the farm toward the quarries, and it was from this the German soldiers came streaming out in open order when their guns lengthened the range so they could set forward without walking into their own barrage. As it happened, they worked into the British barrage. The British guns were waiting for them. The German infantry came straggling forward in extended order and irregular waves. There were two battalions of them in the open when the British shells burst over them, and the trench mortars made a target of them, and the machine guns whipped into their ranks with a scourge of bullets. Men fell face forward in large numbers. Others came on and fell further from their own lines. Some men ran quickly, as though to escape from all the bursting shells, into the Australian lines, flung up their arms and lay still. They were very brave. Quite a number of these German soldiers traveled a quarter of a mile over this open ground in spite of the terrific fire concentrated upon it, before some bit of shell caught them and killed them, or left them lying there in agony.

The Australians shot straight. They had no notion how many waves of men would advance upon them. They had to kill them very quickly lest they should overwhelm the line of trenches and the ground in which there was any kind of cover. The Australian machine guns here sent out sheets of bullets, and far away behind them, from distant, unknown places, the British gunners were sending over a fierce storm of shells in a curtain of fire, through which men could hardly pass alive.

No German soldier came through alive; only five escaped. Men were standing on the parapets of the German line, calling to them, calling them back, trying to save something out of this senseless slaughter that had been ordered. There were some stragglers who ran back, but not many. In No Man's Land, also south of Mouquet Farm, there were individuals who crouched in shell holes and escaped, as some men always escape, in spite of the great shells that explode over them and around them. These were collected afterward by the Australians, and they numbered about fifty.

Signs of Demoralization.

The counterattack was an utter failure. One is left wondering why the Germans attempt such attacks predestined to end in disaster. It is an expensive form of reconnaissance to test the British strength. The German soldiers would have the right to call it murder. It seems to show that the German staff is disorganized, perhaps a little demoralized by the continual bombardment which cuts their signal lines and prevents the sending up of supports and supplies. They can only retaliate by gunfire, upon which they always rely as their great power in attack as in defense.

The Australians are still fighting in a way which wins the admiration of their Generals and staff and of all the army. These clean-cut men are so fine in physique and appearance that one always learns to look at them in any street of war. They are not stolid fellows who can stand the test of shellfire without suffering in spirit. They are highly strung and sensitive, with more nervous temperament than many of the English soldiers, but they have a pride and heroic quality that keeps them steady and an intelligence in the individual as well as in mass which makes them great soldiers. At Pozières now they are doing wonderful work, which will tell upon the adversary in his efforts to hold the ground at all costs and win back his lost positions.

DENIES OFFICER WAS FINED.

No American Major Dutton in Belgium, Berlin Paper Says.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 14, (via London.)—The Vossische Zeitung denies a story from French sources, which appeared in the middle of July, that Major Dutton, an American, was fined in Brussels for insulting a German officer. The Vossische Zeitung says that there is no such American in Belgium.

On July 15 it was stated at the London office of the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium that Major Robert M. Dutton, a retired officer of the United States Marine Corps, who was attached to the commission, had been fined in Brussels after his automobile had frightened a German officer's horse. According to a press dispatch Major Dutton was fined 500 marks for "disrespectful conduct" toward a German officer.

THREE MORE SHIPS SUNK.

Russian Steamer and Italian Sailing Vessels Fall Prey to Submarines.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Lloyd's reports the sinking of the Russian steamship Kovda, 1,225 tons gross, and of the small Italian sailing vessels Lorenzo Donato and San Antonio.

BRITISH AGAIN BREAK THE GERMAN LINES

Continued from Page 1.

emy made no attempt to occupy the craters.

The repulse of a German attack southeast of Guillemont is reported in the official statement issued tonight by the British War Office. The text of the statement follows:

Southeast of Guillemont the enemy last night made an attack with bombs, which we repulsed. On our right flank, except for some fairly heavy shelling of our front trenches and minor encounters with hostile detachments near Delville Wood, there was no event of importance.

North of Pozières the enemy were observed by aeroplane to be concentrating large numbers behind Mouquet farm. Our artillery was directed at them and was seen to be very effective, the enemy scattering wildly in all directions. No hostile attack developed. In the same neighborhood a working party of two hundred Germans was surprised by our machine guns and lost heavily. On the remainder of the front there was nothing of importance except some hostile shelling of our back villages.

Yesterday our flying corps carried out a long distance raid and did great damage to some railway works and sidings. Several short raids and reconnaissances were undertaken with good results. Hostile aircraft, although fairly active, avoided combat. We drove down one enemy machine and one of ours is missing.

No Gains by Allies, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 13, (via London.)—The French and British hurled large masses of troops against German positions on the Somme front yesterday and last night. The official German statement of today records no gains for the Allies, and says the assaults between Tiepval and Guillemont broke down with the heaviest losses. The statement follows:

Between Thiepval and the Somme our allied opponents yesterday, after the previous restricted fighting, combined their whole forces in the Ovillers-Pozières sector in a united attack along the entire front. The attack between Thiepval and Guillemont broke down with the heaviest losses to the enemy. Farther south, as far as the Somme, it came to heavy hand-to-hand fighting with French forces, which attacked repeatedly. This fighting continued throughout the entire night, and near Maurepas and to the east of Hem it is still in progress.

Directly south of the Somme the French made an attack against Biaches, which broke down completely under our fire. On the remainder of the front there were no developments of importance.

North of Vermelles, near Combres and south of Lusse (Loos?) our patrols took prisoners in the enemy's line. At several positions expedit ons of enemy reconnoitring detachments were repulsed.

A British biplane was shot down southwest of Bapaume. The Emperor has bestowed the Order Pour-le-Merite upon Lieutenant Frankl, who took part in a successful aerial encounter south of Bapaume on Aug. 9.

BRITISH GUNS ABLE TO BOMBARD BAPAUME

Artillery Dominates Entire Plateau North of Pozieres—Germans Are Retiring.

WITH BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 12, (via London, Aug. 13.)—Any one who might think from reading the British official reports that the British offensive was over, if he went out on the field, would conclude, judging from the unceasing and enormous volume of the gunfire, that a terrific battle was still in progress. No one The Associated Press correspondent meets at the front thinks that the offensive is over, or that anything but Winter will stop it. Although no village or considerable frontage of trenches has been stormed in the last few days, every day has found some strong point taken and some new spur of trench thrown out in the course of the same kind of operation which followed and preceded each big blow.

"The question this week," said a staff officer, "is whether our guns have killed more Germans than their guns have killed of us, and we know that the odds are in our favor, at least two, if not three, to one."

For six weeks the British have maintained a torrent of shellfire, which German prisoners who have been at Verdun say surpasses anything they endured there, while at the different munitions depots the piles of shells seem as plentiful as the day before the grand offensive began. It has been a week all to the taste of the gunners. They have had such an advantage of position over the Germans as they never had before, thanks to the possession of Pozières Ridge, which was crowned by a windmill at the highest point, the wooden structure of which has long since been blown to splinters by shellfire and its stone base cracked into bits. Incalculable and inconceivable is the amount of shellfire spent on this ridge, whose irregular skyline is ever changing as a result of the pummeling, but the British keep their domination by tactics and methods of fortification not permitted to be mentioned here.

Forty Survivors of Two Battalions.

The Australians described the latest German counterattack, which was made last night, as comic f the result had not been so tragic for the two battalions which made it. Apparently the Germans were mostly recruits. When assembling for the attack they were caught by British howitzer fire; then charged across the open space to be caught by both British gun and machine gun fire. Some forty survivors, who got to the trenches, held up their hands when the Australians called them to come in.

British guns are screened behind the conquered slopes of Pozières Ridge, while from the crest the British are able to see all the way to Bapaume. Thus exposed, the German guns have been gradually retiring, for once the British locate a German battery they go after it with a concentration of fire like pack hounds after a cornered fox. The British are hammering every village on the way to Bapaume and Bapaume itself, and at the same time their superior number of aeroplanes continue dropping bombs on the same targets that the artillery bombards. Wherever the Germans are quartered they are subjected night and day to this nerve-wrecking bombardment. A British artillery commander has only to say, "Put twenty rounds of eight-inch into Courcelette," or "A couple of salvos of twelve-inch into Thiepval," or "We might as well stop that working party digging in Martinpuich for the evening," and away go messengers roaring like railroad trains through the air with their tons of explosives.

"We don't make many changes in the map this way," said a gunner, "but as a matter of bookkeeping in casualties the balance is all in our favor. It softens things up for our infantry before they attack. It is as demoralizing as continuous nightmare, and explains why the Germans can put no more spirit into their counterattacks."

German Casualties High.

As some illustration of the power of artillery fire when the shells are ample and the guns numerous, it is estimated that during this last week the Germans in the Somme battle area had 15,000 casualties from mortar fire and gunfire alone.

After three days of cooler weather another heat wave has come. For four weeks there has been no rain except a slight shower now and then. The ground is parched with the drought and the leaves are beginning to fall from trees at some places. One result of the widespread shellfire over a great depth of the German front, whether twelve-inch shells into distant villages or eighteen-pounders into the front line and support trenches, is to prevent the Germans from bringing water, as well as food, up to thirsty men penned up in trenches of burning hot earth in this fierce August weather. Most of the villages this side of Bapaume are filled with débris of houses which the British shellfire has battered down.

The thing most noticeable to be marveled at is how little ice is supplied either to the British or the French Army, where it is found only in hospitals. The common use of ice is habitual to neither people, yet it is surprising that the heat prostrations are so few.

The significant value of inoculation to prevent typhoid is shown by the fact that despite the heat and battle conditions, where burying the dead and sanitation are hard to control, according to the last report, there were only seventeen cases in the immense army in France.

PUSH GERMANS DOWN SLOPE.

British Gains North of Pozieres and Bazentin Important.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 13.—The British infantry has renewed the offensive, attacking at three points this morning over a total of about two miles of front, making important gains north of the Somme in addition to those of the French yesterday.

North of Pozières, toward the Mouquet Farm, British and Australian troops took a 500-yards' depth of a mile front. North of Bazentin-le-Petit they mastered more commanding ground, which brings them closer to Martinpuich. South of Guillemont they gained a ridge but were blasted from it by the German guns.

The attack north of Pozières closely followed German counterattacks which were overwhelmed by the British gunfire Friday. The British here have gained the ridge, pushing the Germans down the slope, and the British gunfire is so terrific that the Germans have given up trying to keep them intact. British shells have been digging for them, and they scatter into big shell holes, where snipers and machine-gun complements have orders to digit to the last man when the British advance.

At some points on the Somme battle line the British are using the same method, and the actual firing line consists of groups of both sides taking cover in this fashion. Last night's charge north of Pozières was a case of ferreting the Germans out of shell craters.

After the British had swept over a space of 500 yards, dodging in and out between craters, they began digging a new line. As the light of morning grew clearer they saw pairs of hands, some of them with handkerchiefs and some without them, above the edges of craters which they had failed to search. Despite the shellfire which the Germans were directing against them as they tried to consolidate their new line, the British burst out laughing at the spectacle.

GERMAN THIRD LINE TAKEN IN 80 MINUTES

French Bombardment Near Maurepas Shook the Ground for Over 12 Miles Around.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—"The capture of the third line of the German defense from Hardecourt to the Somme was preceded by a bombardment so intense that for a radius of twenty kilometers (12½ miles,) the ground seemed to be shaken by an uninterrupted earthquake," says La Liberté's correspondent in the north of France.

"In the trenches the infantry watched for formidable artillery preparations," the correspondent adds, "waiting impatiently for the moment to rush to the assault. Finally, as if obeying an order which had been heard simultaneously on the entire front, the batteries suddenly ceased fire. The silence which succeeded the great uproar lasted only a few minutes. Several blows on the whistle were given and orders were passed along. The clanking of bayonets being adjusted could be heard. A few seconds more and there was a tumult of confused forces and a shout of 'Forward!'

"Human forms surged from the black holes, running madly forward. The noise of the warning sirens of the adversary and the crackling of their machine guns told that the battle had begun. The positions which the French captured, which were exceedingly strong and along the entire front of the defensive system of the Germans, comprised two or three lines of trenches, according to their locality, and even four lines at some points.

"Numerous works and armored forts and fortified redoubts completed this powerful organization, and it fell into the French hands, from one end to the other, in exactly one hour and twenty minutes. The French losses were much less than had been expected. At Maurepas they did not have 300 men disabled, and it was at this point of the summit plateau, the southern part of which had been occupied the day before, that the combat was hottest. The Germans hung on, defending the ground inch by inch, trying to cope with the French and hurriedly bringing up reinforcements.

"Their resistance was in vain, however. The French, after furious hand-to-hand fighting, pushed forward and entered the village, which had been completely destroyed by the French shells. The French are continuing their progress, and their possession of the entire village seems probable."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The news of the Austrian retreat in Galicia, the beginning of which was announced by Petrograd on Saturday night, is not a matter of surprise. It was absolutely inevitable that it should happen, and, that soon. The only question was, Would Austria make the move in sufficient time to enable her troops to find their way safely to the rear rather than into the Russian lines? Apparently the Austrians have made a safe retreat. Russia is silent as to the number of prisoners captured in this operation, though giving a general résumé of the results of the various army groups since Aug. 4. Presumably, therefore, the retreat was conducted in such a manner that few prisoners fell into Russian hands. This, if so, is a very unusual occurrence, as there has not been a major operation against Austria since June 4 in which large numbers of men have not surrendered.

As I have pointed out in the various discussions of the fighting in Galicia, the Austrian situation, due to Russian pressure on the flanks, which were slowly but inevitably being bent backward was becoming truly desperate. If their right or left wing should give way suddenly by reason of an unusually heavy Russian attack, the line along the Stripa was gone and the entire Austrian Army threatened with immediate destruction. If the Russians were able, not to break the line on the flanks but to force it back so that the railroads behind the Austrian centre were brought under fire, practically the same condition arose, as the Austrian line of retreat would be blocked.

This latter situation was nearly brought about by the Russian advances south of Brody along the line of the Upper Sereth River west of Tarnopol. The Russians crossed the river, took all of the principal villages and the ridge of heights on the west bank, and were fast approaching the Tarnopol-Krasne railroad. This was the serious threat in the north, and it was here that the Austrian line in the north began to fall back.

Russian advances in the region of the Dniester River soon brought the southern wing of the Austrian Army to the point where the danger that threatened the north affected the entire line. Driving forward on both banks of the river, the Russians brought their lines to the banks of the Bystritza Solotvina River (or the Zlota Bystritz, as it is also called) and began to cross that stream. North of the Dniester, they had taken Maryampol on the Dniester only about eight miles from Halicz, had crossed the Zlota Lipa and were in control of all the lower waters of that river, and were pressing north against the rear of the Austrian lines. There was only one thing to do and that was for the Austrians here to fall back before disaster overtook them.

During Sunday the fighting seemed to quiet down somewhat, the Russians apparently being busy occupying their new positions and making an effort to consolidate them with the ground already won. The Austrian line now, as far as we are able to construct it from available data, runs from Brody to the headwaters of the Stripa, which it does not seem the Austrians have yet passed in their retreat. It leaves the Stripa at a point almost due west of Tarnopol, where the river makes a big bend and runs directly north and south, and follows the line of the Koropiec River as far south as Monasterzyska. From this place it curves widely to the west, passing through Maryampol and then following the line of the Bystritza.

In spite of the Austrian retreat it does not appear that the Central Powers have bettered their positions to any material extent. The Zlota Lipa is the next stream to which they must fall back. That they have paused midway between this stream and their former position is a temporary matter only. The Zlota must be their real halting place, as it is the next river in order behind which they can take refuge, and if they are unable to check the Russians with a river between they are all the more unable to hold them back in the open. The Russians are already well to the west of the Zlota Lipa line; in fact, one part of their line is almost as far west as Lemberg itself. All of the southern part of the river is in Russian hands and more of it is daily being taken. The Austrians will therefore find this stream, when they reach it, a rather poor measure of protection. Partly turned already, each western move of the Russian armies adds a little more to the lack of security the Austrians will find there. At the present rate of progress Halicz will be in Russian hands within the week. Then truly will the Zlota line be worthless.

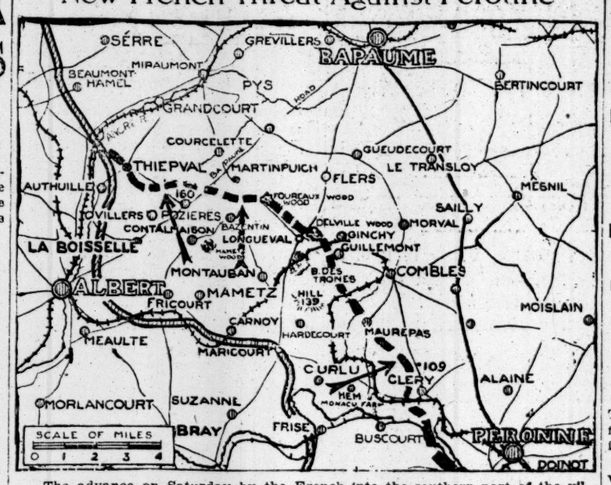
The point has not yet been reached where the German lines to the north, particularly about Kovel, are affected by the retreat in the south. This point may not, as a matter of fact, be reached until Lemberg falls. But once Lemberg comes into Russian hands, it will be but a short time until we see the entire line south of the Pripet recoiling to the line of the Bug River.

On the western front there comes, for the first time in several weeks, news of interest. Again it is France which is advancing, this time north of the Somme. It will be remembered that the French line joins the British at a point about opposite Hardecourt. It was from this point to the Somme that the French advance took place. The result was a considerable gain, as things go on the western front, in a very vulnerable sector, and a very dangerous one for the Germans. The French advance carried them toward the Péronne-Bapaume road, until their new position rests about a mile and a half off from this highway.

But it does not seem that this road is the French objective. There is nothing in it that gives it more than a local influence. The object of the French seems to be to bring their line on the north bank of the Somme to the same point as their line on the west bank. This would give them control of the northern peninsula of the Somme, on which the town of Cléry is situated, would consequently give them this town, and would then open the way for an operation against Péronne. As I have stated in these reviews before, it is very unlikely that the French can take Péronne from across the Somme River, and it is equally unlikely that they will attempt it. When the operation against that city comes it will come from the north bank, where the French will have the river cross behind their attack. There is a small stream, it is true, guarding Péronne from an attack coming from the north. This stream, which is little more than a brook, will not be a serious obstacle, however, as it is readily fordable, the bridges will not be necessary, even for light artillery.

It is to be noticed particularly in the French report of this fighting that the French advanced their lines to the slopes of Hill 109. By pushing this salient out the French have placed Cléry in a pocket, and have practically done the same thing to Guillemont. In the former case the German situation may well become very dangerous, due to the fact that they are hemmed in between the French lines and the river. Another French advance of only a few hundred yards on a narrow front will almost make Cléry untenable. At least its occupation by the Germans will be very uncomfortable. The German countermove against this position will probably last for a few days. Then the French will resume operations and we will be able to see to what extent they will be able to hem Cléry in.

New French Threat Against Peronne



The advance on Saturday by the French into the southern part of the village of Maurepas and as far as the slopes of Hill 109 (north of Clery) constitutes a serious menace to the German positions in Clery and even Peronne. Clery can now be attacked from the north, west, and south. The British continue to make important progress on the whole line north of Pozières and Bazentin-le-Petit, where they are established on high ground. The arrows indicate the direction of the Franco-British moves of the day.

AUSTRIAN POSITIONS CUT IN SOLID ROCK

Lord Northcliffe Finds Trenches on the Carso Plateau Were Strongly Fortified.

HAD ABUNDANCE OF SHELLS

Italian Progress Continues Methodically, But Surely, He Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 14.—The Times prints this morning a dispatch from Lord Northcliffe from the Isonzo front, under yesterday's date:

"Owing to the preoccupation of the world with the rest of the war and the absence of newspaper correspondents the impression of the Italian forces received throughout the world has been that of a dilettante army. For reasons that at first made the progress of the British Army slow Italy is only now beginning to put forth something like her real strength. She has much strength in reserve. A most distinguished Italian officer remarked.

"'What we have done now has been good, useful work which we could have done a year ago, had we the guns and ammunition.'

"Yet there should be no mistake about the strength of the Austrian defensive organization. They are not of the same nature as those of the Germans, because the terrain here is entirely different. For example, to make an impression on the rocky soil of the Carso, pneumatic drills and dynamite were essential. The Austrian front line has been blasted and drilled out of limestone rock with machinery similar to that used in making the Saint Gothard and Simplon tunnels. Snipers' lookouts are armored with iron plates an inch thick, cemented into rock. The making of dugouts must have required labor by night and day with drill and dynamite.

"Of the hordes of Croates, Magyars, Slovaks, Swabians, Rumanes, and other races of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy I went out to see 13,000 of these stout fellows just captured in this offensive. They reminded me exactly of the raw, lusty laborers who used to land from immigrant ships at Quebec before the war and were drafted out to make the great transcontinental railways of Canada. Many of them have spent some time in American railroad building and speak English. Their officers are very good imitations of the closely shorn, square-headed, heel-clicking Prussians in long gray cloaks. Although not Prussians, they fight well.

Plenty of Food and Ammunition.

"The Austrians have had unlimited ammunition, tons of which have been left behind on the battlefields. On the Carso their lines had been supplied with water pumped up from various posts by oil engines. Food has been abundant, four square meals daily. They look shabby—all prisoners look shabby—but they have invariably excellent boots, characteristic of the Hun and his dupes.

"Positions like Monte Santo and San Gabriele still resist. To the northward the Italian advance is steady. Steady also is the inflow of prisoners. Two thousand more were brought in yesterday.

"Where will the retreat end? Opinions differ, but the matter is emphatically not one for public discussion.

"I have described the Austrian defenses. The Italian defenses are no less perfect. Line after line of strongly built works, a league deep upon a league, splendid road, motor transport service, food and water supply, all reveal her powers of organization. We toiled yesterday under a burning sun along the miles of the rugged Carso, past where last week had been the Italian and Austrian first-line positions. In one night the Italian engineers had hammered and hewn across the bare limestone of tolerable road which tomorrow will be smooth enough for motor vehicles. Warm food was being brought up on muleback to the danger zone and carried thence by hand to the firing line. One gruesome sight in the former No Man's Land between the first positions bore witness to the character of the climate.

We came upon the remains of a human body in kneeling posture, absolutely scorching in the heat amid the brambles, thistles, wild roses and scraggy mountain ash which form the only vegetation in this desolate region. While collecting battle souvenirs for a boy friend at home I discovered that during the hot hours of the day metal objects can only be handled with difficulty.

Natural Forts on Plateau.

"A strange feature of the Carso is the deep, crater-like depressions called dolines, filled with dark brown, peaty earth, every one of which forms a natural fort. The Austrian troops fortify them and build officers' shelters in their sides. One such group of shelters had been devastated by the Italian bombardment. The occupants had fled, abandoning vast quantities of ammunition, entrenching tools, whole cases marked 'piles of rockets,' a rich assortment of hand grenades, lengths of water hose, rolls of wire and other paraphernalia of this uncanny war. A pestilential odor proved that not all the inhabitants of these barbaric excavations had fled. Letters and relics also showed that women from Budapest had been not infrequent visitors.

"In nothing is the disorganization of the Austrian defense more clearly revealed than in the utter absence of aerial observation. During my whole visit to this front I have not seen an Austrian aeroplane or observation balloon. Italian captive balloons float serenely in the still air, directing the fire of their own batteries, but the Austrians appear to be firing blindly. The Italian heavy batteries are consequently able to do their deadly work undisturbed. Their shells search position after position, bursting with marvelous accuracy on selected points miles ahead, and crowning every ridge with dark clouds of smoke.

Russian Prisoners Hanged.

"The enemy's bitterness of soul may be judged by his behavior. At Doberdo Russian prisoners of war who had been brought like so many of their comrades to make roads for the Austrians were found hanged, possibly as revenge for the escape of other Russian prisoners who pluckily swam the Isonzo the other day and reached the Italian lines after hiding for four nights among the rocks. Italian wounded were found mutilated. I have seen terrible spiked maces habitually used by the Austrians to break the skulls of the wounded.

"Equally barbarous are thongs with leaden balls attached to sticks which the Austrians use to coerce laggards. A specimen of these thongs found on Friday was shown me by an Italian commander of high rank. The Austrians are inspired by a fierce hatred of the Italians and their brutal conduct may well engender the fury of Italian comrades of the victims of such ferocity, but it will be very difficult to arouse a lasting resentment in the Italian soldatini.

"'You're a filthy dog,' said one of them yesterday to a thirsty prisoner. 'Here, have a pull at my water bottle.'

"Owing to the fact that so many Italian and Austrian soldiers worked in the United States and Canada, it often happens that English is the only language in which they can mutually converse. Yesterday I saw a small band of prisoners being brought in by Bersaglieri, who answered my remarks upon the stout physical appearance of the prisoners by saying in good New York dialect.

"'They can holler all right, Mister,' at which the prisoners grinned with evident understanding.

"On finding through the prisoners that the news of the Franco-British successes on the Somme and the sweeping Russian advance had been kept from the Austrian rank and file, and that newspapers had long been withheld from the men in the Austrian trenches General Cadorna, with his customary shrewd alertness, had millions of little news sheets dropped from aeroplanes among the enemy. The news sheets were printed in all the principal languages of the Hapsburg monarchy. On the other hand, General Cadorna causes all good Italian or allied news to be telephoned along the whole Italian front line, and, following the German example, he encourages the circulation of newspapers among the troops."

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The Original Egyptian Cigarettes

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You have nothing but pleasant recollections after smoking a Natural—made by Schinasi Brothers.

Simply because Schinasi Brothers *know* Turkish tobacco better than anyone else and put only what they know to be the best grade of Turkish tobacco into Naturals.

That was the way they started Naturals in America a quarter-century ago.

And that is the way they still keep Naturals on the top rung of popularity.

For a Quarter of a Century, Made in the Schinasi Way— the Quality Way.

Schinasi Bros

PRIEST KILLED AT FRONT.

Baltimore Clergyman Obtained Joffre's Permission for Active Duty.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13. — The Rev. Nizier M. Bioletti, S. S., formerly Prefect of the Junior Division at St. Charles College, has been killed at the front somewhere in France. News of his death was received today at St. Mary's Seminary from the Sulpician Motherhouse in Paris. The telegram merely announced his death and gives no details.

For fifteen months Father Bioletti had been engaged in hospital work in the rear, when, in defiance of army regulations, he made an appeal to General Joffre himself to be put in the firing line. His request was granted.

The Rev. Jules A. Baisnee of St. Mary's Seminary, who, like Father Bioletti, was called to the colors, recently returned, having lost an arm in one of the earlier battles.

Father Bioletti was 37 years old. He was born in Lyons, France, in 1878. He studied in Rome, where he received his licentiate in theology, and came to the United States in 1905.

COSSACKS IN GALICIA SEIZE MARYAMPOL

Continued from Page 1.

ing. We have occupied the town of Podgaice.

On the Dniester our cavalry has captured the town of Maryampol.

In the region of the Bystritza we drove the enemy back to the left bank of the River Bystritza-Solotvina, during which operation one of our infantry regiments captured 12 officers and 1,000 men and 7 machine guns and 1 trench gun.

Aeroplanes Attack Hospital.

An earlier official communication, given out in the morning, read:

In the region of Novogrudok, Gorodische, and Stolbce enemy aeroplanes flew over our positions. They dropped ten bombs on the dressing station hospital in the village of Adamov, to the west of the town of Mir. A German aeroplane which appeared over the town of Nesvij was attacked by our Aviator Staff Captain Kruten, and brought down after a brief fight. We captured the machine and its occupants.

On the Upper Sereth the troops of General Sakharoff, developing their success, drove off the enemy from a series of fortified positions and reached the lines of the villages of Zvyjen, Oleuv, Bzovica, and Bialkovce. Our breaking through on the River Stripa forced the enemy to abandon strongly fortified positions.

Pursuing the enemy, the gallant troops of General Scherbatchoff captured the town of Ezerna, and, continuing to advance to the west along the whole front, reached the Upper Sereth from the village of Plavuona Velska up to Plotytche, where they are crossing to the western bank. To the south of Plotyche we reached the line of the villages of Loboda, Zlota, and Uvse, and arrived before the town of Podgiace and the little town of Kholkhoche. Detachments which in pursuit of the enemy crossed the River Koropiec by the lower stream, captured the strongly fortified position on the heights between the Rivers Koropiec, Zlota Lipa, and Khorovanka, and continuing to the south, reached the Dniester and Maryampol.

On the rivers Bystritza-Nadvornaskol and Bystritza-Solotvina the construction of bridges and the passage of our troops to the western banks is going on continuously. The enemy is driven from the western bank of the river Bystritza-Solotvina at our positions and our troops which are crossing.

Press On in the Carpathians.

To the south of Delatyn, in the wooded region of the Carpathians, our advance near Voroksta, Magura, and Jablonitsa continues. Here we consolidated positions on several heights. Attempts by the enemy to resume the offensive were repelled everywhere.

In view of the great military importance attached to the capture today (Aug. 13) of the final remaining positions on the enemy's Winter line of fortifications, the several armies are endeavoring to give details of prisoners and booty taken in the recent operations.

One corps of General Sakharoff's troops took between Aug. 4 and 11 a total of 307 officers and 16,504 of the rank and file, and captured 4 guns, 47 machine guns, and 16 bomb mortars.

The troops of General Scherbatchoff have taken, from June 5 up to the present time, 1,263 officers and 55,158 of the rank and file, and have captured 55 cannon, 211 machine guns, 29 bomb mortars and mine throwers, and 128 limbers.

The troops of General Letchitzky took, from Aug. 1 to 10 a total of 171 officers and 10,450 of the rank and file, and captured 9 guns and 77 machine guns.

Berlin Says Russians Were Halted.

BERLIN, Aug. 13, (via London.)—The repulse of Russian attacks at various points on the eastern front is recorded in the following official statement given out here today:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.—Russian attacks south of Smorgon and near Lubieszow were unsuccessful. West of Zalocze enemy attacks were warded off.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis. —West of Monasterzyska and also on the Bystritza front southwest of Stanislau attacking Russians were thrown back partly by our counterattacks.

BERLIN, Aug. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The text of the official Austrian statement of Aug. 11, (an abstract of which, announcing the evacuation of Stanislau, was received by cable on Friday,) is as follows:

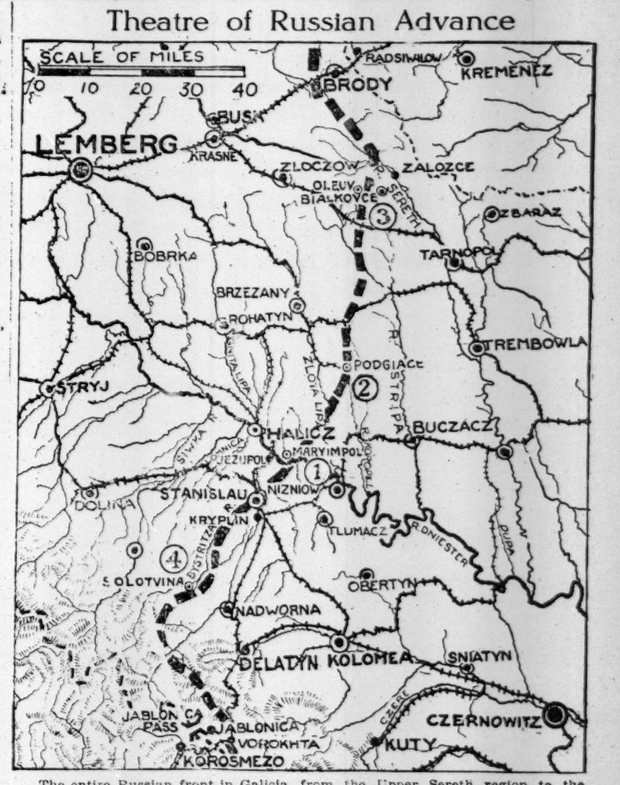
Front of Archduke Charles Francis. —Our Carpathian troops repulsed strong Russian attacks south of Zable. The enemy made attacks with superior forces northeast of Stanislau and southwest of Monasterzyska. He gained isolated local advantages, but was finally stopped after a hard struggle.

The troops fighting in this district are now reaching the positions which were assigned to them on account of the readjustment of the hostile forces.

The Russians occupied Tysmienitsa. Stanislau was evacuated without fighting.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.—Russians in masses made attacks southwest of Zalocze and were repulsed by means of counterattacks. Near Troscianiec a Russian assault was beaten back. At Kaszovka, in the bend of the Stokhod, an Austro-Hungarian detachment took an advanced position of the enemy.

Theatre of Russian Advance



The entire Russian front in Galicia, from the Upper Sereth region to the Carpathians, is advancing. Cossacks sweeping along the north bank of the Dniester have occupied Maryampol, (1,) seven miles from Halicz, often described as the key to Lemberg. To the north, on the Koropiec River, the Russians have taken Podgaice, (2,) and in the upper Sereth region they have seized the villages of Oleuv and Bialkovce (3) in their fighting to reach the Tarnapol-Krasne railroad. Southeast of Stanislau, captured by them a few days ago, they are throwing troops across the Bystritza Solotvina, (also called the Zlota Bystritza,) in the neighborhood of Solotvina town. The heavy dotted line shows the approximate position of the battle front.

BOTHMER'S ARMY HARD HIT.

Half of His Force Captured, London Paper Estimates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 14.—The Daily Chronicle says:

A study of the most recent Petrograd communique will make it clear that all or nearly all of the 56,000 prisoners officially announced as taken by General Scherbatchoff between Aug. 4 and the present date have been captured since the beginning of General von Bothmer's withdrawal on Saturday. General von Bothmer's army probably numbered between 120,000 and 150,000 men, largely Germans. The prisoners taken up to date represent almost half of this force.

To the 56,000 men of this army already accounted for, captives yet uncounted and stragglers who will be caught as the operations develop have still to be added, as well as losses in killed and injured, which must be very considerable. The prisoners taken by the Russians since the first week in June must now exceed half a million.

"Scherbatchoff's troops are coming into alignment with the armies of Generals Sakharoff and Letchitsky preparatory to the inevitable and quickly developing swoop upon Lemberg, and there will be but a few survivors of the smashed Austro-German centre available for the defense of the Galician capital."

Almost Inevitable

THINGS will get lost. That is inevitable, so long as there are things whose loss is a matter of moment—inevitable with one exception. Things don't get lost if you put them where they will be safe—your valuables can never be lost, strayed or stolen from a private box at

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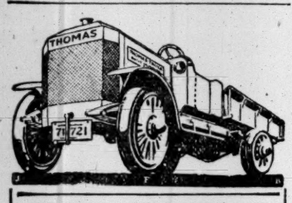

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Next Bulletin August 21

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If you, too, are embarrassed by a pimply, blotchy, unsightly complexion, try Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment regularly for a week and see if they do not begin to make a blessed difference in your skin. They also help make red, rough hands and arms soft and white.

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MAINE CAMPAIGN OPENS THIS WEEK

Wilson and Hughes May Appear in the State Before the Election on Sept. 11.

PLAY FOR PROGRESSIVE VOTE

Both Parties Regard It as the Decisive Factor in Determining the Victor at the Polls.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 13.—The present week will see the opening of the speech-making campaign in Maine in preparation for the State election on Sept. 11. As there will be no test of strength between Democrats and Republicans in other States prior to Nov. 7, leaders of both parties look upon this contest as a sort of political index, and they have therefore made plans for a program of oratory calculated to keep the issues before the voters for the next four weeks.

Both President Wilson and ex-Justice Hughes are expected to make pleas here for their own support before the polls open. In the list of other speakers scheduled for the campaign are not only party leaders in the State, but also Democrats and Republicans of prominence from all over the country, including Senators, Representatives and former and present Cabinet officers. Former President Roosevelt will deliver at least one address in behalf of Mr. Hughes.

Although the Progressive Party will have no candidates in the field, the trend of individual progressive sentiment is regarded as the most interesting factor in the situation, with leaders on both sides confident that they will obtain the bulk of this vote. Until the Progressive-Republican split of 1912, the State was rated as regularly Republican and, notwithstanding a Democratic victory for Governor and Legislature in 1910, which was accounted for largely by a fight over local issues, including Prohibition and State finances, party managers were accustomed to scan the returns mainly to determine the size of the Republican plurality.

Four years ago the Republicans were successful in the vote for Governor at the September election, but the margin was small, and the following November the State went for Wilson for President, with Colonel Roosevelt, the Progressive candidate, as second choice. In 1914 Governor William T. Haines, Republican, was defeated for re-election by Oakley C. Curtis, Democrat, with a Progressive candidate also in the field. The Progressive vote in that year was a little over one-third that returned for Roosevelt two years before.

All political forecasts agree that the vote this year will be the largest ever cast, as in addition to the State officers and Congressmen, two United States Senators are to be chosen for the first time in the State by direct vote.

WRITE TO PRAISE WILSON.

President Gets Many Letters Promising Support.

Some of the letters of praise that President Wilson has received were given out yesterday at Democratic National Headquarters in this city. It was said that since his renomination men and women have written from all parts of the country that he is right and that the thinking people are with him. The President received a letter recently from John Sullivan, editor and manager of The Evening Leader and the St. Mary's Argus of St. Mary's, Ohio. In 1912 Mr. Sullivan was the Republican and Progressive nominee for Secretary of State of Ohio. This year he said he would vote for Wilson because "you have done more to restore and apply the principle of popular rule than any President since the days of Thomas Jefferson. That influence has done more than all things else toward doing away with the necessity of a third party in this country, and it is the secret of why the Progressive Party has lost its vitality."

Frederick V. Fisher, a traveler and lecturer of Portland, Ore., wrote that in every State he had visited except Idaho the people were strongly opposed to war with Mexico, and Norman S. Richards, a Republican Progressive, said he was going to vote for Wilson.

Judge William H. King of Salt Lake City, Utah, a candidate for the Senatorial nomination in that State, sent word that sentiment in favor of President Wilson was growing and that the chances for the Democrats to carry many Western States were much brighter than four years ago.

WILSON, 1,216; HUGHES, 848.

Columbia's Straw Vote, In Final Count, Also Strong for Suffrage.

President Wilson swept the field in a straw vote at the Columbia Summer session last week. The final count was announced yesterday by the Columbia Spectator, the college daily.

Of 2,144 ballots cast Wilson got 1,216, Hughes 848, Benson, Socialist, 50; Hanley, Prohibitionist, 28; Reimer, Social Labor, 2.

The women outnumber the men two to one at the Summer session, which has an enrollment of 8,125, but they did not take the same interest in the vote. The men cast 1,235 ballots against 904 by the women. Wilson carried the male vote with 664 votes against 522 for Hughes. The women gave Wilson 552 and Hughes 326.

Hughes carried the New York delegation, 277 to 211. The Illinois, Indiana and New England delegations went for him by small majorities.

Votes were also taken on woman suffrage, military training in public schools and national prohibition. The first of these carried by 1,339 to 347, and prohibition won by as large a majority. On military training the count showed 917 in favor and 895 opposed.

DEMOCRATIC PLEA TO LABOR

Textbook Says Wages Have Increased by Billions Under Wilson.

The second chapter of the Democratic textbook, which will soon be ready for the voters, deals with wage problems and says that the report of the Department of Labor, just completed, shows that during the Wilson Administration wage earners received more than $3,000,000,000 more than in the preceding four years under a Republican Administration.

The textbook says the average union wages in 1914 and 1915 were 10 per cent. higher than the average for the six years, 1907 to 1912 inclusive, under the Dingley and Payne tariff laws and Republican Administration.

"The census of 1910, based on 1909 data," says the book, "gave the number of wage earners employed in manufacturing industries only as 6,615,600, and the wages paid $3,427,000,000. It is estimated, on preliminary returns of the 1914 census of manufacturers, that in 1915 American manufacturers gave employment to 7,800,000 wage earners at wages amounting to $4,407,000,000, or an increase of nearly $1,000,000,000 over 1910.

"It is conservatively estimated that in 1916 American manufacturers are employing 10 per cent. more wage earners at 10 per cent. higher average wages than in 1915. This would bring the 1916 volume of wages paid in manufactures only up to $5,300,000,000, or upward of $1,800,000,000 more than the Republican census record of 1910."

It is estimated that the total of wages paid in the four years under the Wilson Administration was $17,600,000,000, compared to $14,320,000,000 in the four years of the Taft Administration.

PINCHOT CRITICISES LANE.

Asserts He Has Forsaken Policy of Conservation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Clifford Pinchot, former Chief of the Forest Service, today sent to Secretary Lane of the Interior Department an open letter declaring the Secretary had abandoned conservation policies, and despite a recent denial is exercising his influence in favor of the pending Phelan oil land amendment, which would open up the Western oil reserves set aside for the navy.

"If this legislation is enacted," wrote Mr. Pinchot, "the oil land reserves set aside for the navy will be destroyed. The mere threat of its passage has caused the Navy Department to consider seriously the advisability of abandoning the policy of construction of oil-burning ships. Without them no navy can even be second class."

The letter also cites acts of the Secretary to show that he has not been a champion of conservation. His course toward the Shields Water Power bill, the Ferris Water Power bill, and the plan to turn the natural resources of Alaska over to a bipartisan commission, embodied in the Pittman bill now before Congress, is also criticised.

MAY REOPEN MILK CHARGES.

Swann to Investigate Indictments Against Exchange Directors.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that he intended to keep a careful watch upon those in control of the milk business in this city, to see whether the law would be violated by increasing prices. He will begin today a careful study of the indictments found in 1900 against eight Directors of the Consolidated Milk Exchange, which were pigeonholed. This matter will probably be in charge of Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling.

Why the indicted men were never brought to trial Mr. Swann said he did not know. They were under bail pending trial, but District Attorney Perkins, who preceded Mr. Swann in office, had the bail discharged. The indictments were found following an investigation conducted by John B. Coleman, a Special Attorney General. They charged that the Exchange sought to fix, maintain, and control the wholesale prices of milk, and so restrained trade and prevented competition.

It was explained by Mr. Swann that the indictments were as good today as on the day they were handed down by the Grand Jury.

CALLS MILK FUND A FRAUD.

Man Who Gave Money for German Babies Has Collector Arrested.

Carlos Bergh, 46 years old, of 307 West 113th Street, who has been collecting money in New York City to buy milk for babies in Germany and the other central powers, was arrested on a charge of grand larceny last night. Oscar Kullman of 1,276 Third Avenue, a baker, who contributed $100 on Aug. 7, swore out a warrant for Bergh's arrest after being told by the German Consul that he knew of no society such as the man alleged he represented.

Mr. Kullman told the police that Bergh had placed collection boxes in many stores along Third Avenue and had collected a large sum of money which, Mr. Kullman believed, had not been used for the purpose set forth. Bergh denied this vigorously at the Third Branch Detective Bureau, but he was locked up for arraignment today.

MANY SEE SALOME PICTURE.

Alcove, Where It Hangs in the Metropolitan, Crowded Sunday.

The little alcove in which the recently acquired painting, "Salome," of Henri Regnault, has been put on exhibition in the Metropolitan Art Museum was crowded with visitors yesterday afternoon. The painting has been placed under glass, and is so situated that the light strikes it from the left side.

This makes it impossible to get a clear view of the picture from any position except directly under the window. It was also difficult for visitors to get a good look at the painting because some enthusiasts insisted on contemplating it for half an hour at a stretch and refused to be elbowed out of the way by others.

WILLCOX SEES WORRY AMONG DEMOCRATS

Thus Interprets Their Criticism of Hughes's Speeches in the West.

AN AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN

Chairman Finds Independent Voters Disappointed in Wilson's Civil Service Reform Record.

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Campaign Committee issued a statement yesterday in answer to the Democratic critics of the speeches of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican Presidential candidate. The Chairman, among other things, said:

"A noticeable feature of the campaign to date is the dissatisfaction of Democratic leaders and managers with the course being taken by Mr. Hughes. This discontent with Mr. Hughes is not new. Before he was nominated there was an insistent Democratic demand that he should declare himself on the pending issues; that he should say whether or not he was a candidate for the Presidency; that he should assert whether he would or would not accept a nomination. With absolute propriety, Justice Hughes remained silent until the proper moment arrived to speak, and then what he said was a platform on which the two forces in the Republican Party could stand harmoniously. It was a classic.

"Loud and long Democracy voiced its dissatisfaction with Mr. Hughes's speech of acceptance. It was not constructive, it was a series of complaints, said its party managers. To the people of the country it was a clear and encouraging call to unite to secure administrative efficiency in conducting the affairs of the nation. And now Democracy is peeved at the tenor of Mr. Hughes's speeches, and from Cabinet officers down he is chided for attacking the acts of Mr. Wilson, instead of expounding his own prospective policies for the consideration of the country.

"To my mind, Mr. Hughes is exhibiting a quality of generalship that is unassailable. He is not and does not have to go on the defensive. On the contrary, he is conducting a big offensive drive in the Western sector with such effect that the enemy's campaign war board already is reported to have changed its plans, and is to have Mr. Wilson trail Mr. Hughes instead of showing by administrative deeds in Washington that these attacks are unwarranted.

"Just now Mr. Hughes is engaged in tearing the phylacteries from the brows of the pharisaical heads of Democracy's leaders in the matter of our civil service and our diplomatic service. When Mr. Wilson was elected it was expected he would occupy a high plane in the matter of civil service, and he had the support to a great degree of what might be called the higher thought of the country. But he grievously disappointed that great independent element which deprecated partisanship in giving sections of civil service, and instead of a period of moral uplift his Administration has carried on a great raid upon the merit system in its efforts to 'care for deserving Democrats.'

"That independent element especially interested in civil service improvement has long been cognizant of the hollowness and sham of Mr. Wilson's pretensions, but it has remained for Mr. Hughes to bring it to the attention of the entire country. Mr. Hughes is tearing down the sham structure of Democracy with effective blows directed against some of its vulnerable spots, and I predict that what he says in the future will be more to the liking of his Democratic critics than his telegram accepting the Presidential nomination, his formal speech of acceptance, or his campaign speeches to date."

FEW PASS FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Lack of Time Given as Cause for 256 Failures Out of 350.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Out of 350 applicants who took the July examinations for admission to the Naval Academy only ninety-four received passage grades, the Navy Department announced today. The large percentage of failures is attributed to lack of time for preparation.

As a result of the three examinations held this year the new fourth class at the Academy will number about 625.

GREAT DAM BROKEN BY FLOOD WATERS

Collapse Lets Loose Torrent from Lake Toxaway on Surrounding Country.

INHABITANTS FLEE HOMES

North Carolina Valley In Path of Peril—Power Plant Also in Jeopardy.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 13.—The great dam at Lake Toxaway, weakened by the recent floods, broke this evening, sending a great wall of water down the valley toward western South Carolina. No lives had been reported lost at a late hour tonight, and warnings are believed to have enabled most persons in the path of the flood to reach safety.

The lake, an artificial body of water covering 550 acres and an average depth of thirty feet, was reported almost entirely drained. The dam, an eighth of a mile long and fifty feet high, was completely destroyed. The town of Lake Toxaway suffered only minor damage.

The released waters tonight were rushing through the Toxaway River Valley, a comparatively uninhabited section, toward the Chuga River in South Carolina. Anderson, Walhalla, Pickens, and Seneca Counties composed the territory immediately threatened, and warnings were telephoned to all places that could be reached. It was estimated that the flood would not reach Seneca before early tomorrow, and persons familiar with the territory believe the waters will spread out over the uninhabited country immediately south of Lake Toxaway and thus minimize the possibility of extensive damage.

Shortly before midnight the Seneca River, in South Carolina, through which the waters of Lake Toxaway will flow into the Savannah River, was normal near the town of Seneca, about forty miles southwest of Toxaway. It was feared serious damage would be done to crops along the Keowee River in Pickens and Oconee Counties, which are divided by the Keowee. Above Clemson College, S. C., the Keowee and the Twelve-Mile Creek have a confluence forming the Seneca. Damage is feared in this section, where the country is relatively flat and thickly populated.

Portman Shoals, where electric power for the city of Anderson is generated, tonight was the scene of great activity. Gangs were at work placing sandbags on the dam and power house and other preparations were under way to combat the force of the anticipated flood.

Walhalla, Seneca, and Anderson are each several miles from the river, and there is no town of importance on its course.

The lake was created in connection with a Summer resort and had a shore line of fifteen miles. The dam was constructed at a cost of about $50,000.

RIVER RISES SEVEN FEET.

Wall of Water Moves Down the Seneca Valley—Warnings Sent.

ANDERSON, S. C., Aug. 13.—A wall of water seven feet high is moving down the Seneca River Valley tonight as a result of the breaking of the Toxaway Dam, according to reports reaching here. Much damage to low-lying sections of the valley is feared, and officials of the Southern Public Utilities Company here have sent a large force of men to Portman Shoals to try to save their power dam there.

Warnings were telephoned tonight to all sections of the Seneca and Upper Savannah River valleys.

NEW YORK POLICEMEN HURT.

Train Hits Baggage Truck on Platform—Tourists Are Victims.

SEBAGO LAKE, Me., Aug. 13.—Four New Yorkers, three of whom are members of the police force of that city, were severely injured today while standing with other Summer visitors on the platform of the Maine Central Railroad Station here. A baggage truck, one end of which projected over the edge of the platform, was struck by an incoming train and driven violently upon the waiting tourists. The injured are:

Joseph Castano, thigh broken, cuts and bruises, possibly internally injured; William J. Raftis, fractured thigh; James Dalton, fractured collar bone, and Joseph C. Brown, compound leg fracture.

LAUNCHES STRIKE ROCKS.

Two Motor Boating Parties Rescued in Little Hell Gate.

The sixty-five-foot motor boat Montana, carrying seven men who had been at College Point, L. I., on an outing, attempted to run through Little Hell Gate on the return voyage yesterday afternoon. A short distance behind the Montana another motor boat, the Cassie, with five men on board, also attempted to make the same passage.

Assisted by a rising tide, the two boats succeeded in passing half way through the narrow neck of water, when both ran onto rocks and were grounded. The Cassie, which had its owner, John McLaughlin of 177 Oakland Street, Greenpoint, L. I., and four other men for passengers, began to sink almost immediately, and those on board sent up frantic calls for assistance. They succeeded in keeping the boat afloat, however, until the launch Betsy of the Department of Correction, in command of Captain Duffield, reached them and took them to the Manhattan shore. They had hardly quit the motor boat before it broke up and sank.

The seven men on board the Montana meanwhile were making equally vigorous efforts to keep that craft afloat. They were Harry Hansen, the owner; his brother John, and Sidney Raefelson, Frederick Braun, James Frandauer, William Falzer, and Albert Zeil, all members of the Lone Star Boat Club of 153d Street and the Harlem River.

The rock had tore a hole in the bottom of the Montana, and she seemed also in danger of sinking when Police Launch 1, in charge of Policeman Murphy, reached the spot and took off all but the two Hansens. The owner and his brother refused to quit the boat and succeeded in keeping it afloat until it was towed off the rock and to the shore at high tide. Beyond the shock of their experience and a thorough wetting, none of the men was any the worse for his experience.

TO TEST TORPEDO CATCHER.

Inventor Says His Net Is Sure Protection for Warships.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 13.—After being towed by a power boat down Long Island Sound from Bridgeport, a thirty-foot raft with peculiar-looking apparatus aboard finally reached this harbor last night after breaking loose twice and nearly being wrecked. The contrivance mounted on the raft is a "torpedo catcher," and will be tested at the torpedo station at Newport, where it was towed today.

The torpedo catcher was invented by Frederick Lapan of Milford, Conn., who says that its use by the Government would save many torpedoes yearly during the practice of the battleship fleets. The inventor also claims that it would protect warships from being attacked by submarines. The present drag cables catch only a small percentage of the torpedoes, while Mr. Lapan says his invention would be 95 per cent. efficient.

The catcher is an arrangement of half-inch wire cables in net form on an L-shaped sliding steel frame, and is hung from the ship's side about twenty-five feet from the waterline down. While thirty pounds' pressure is required to explode a torpedo, less than a pound pressure trips this net, which works from any angle. As the torpedo hits the net its head is held, and the striking releases hydraulic pressure, which raises the lower frame of the catcher and rear end of the torpedo above water, allowing the propeller to spin without harm.

Strict secrecy has been maintained at the Lake Torpedo Works, where the catcher was built.

URGED TO STORE NITRATES.

Scientists Disregard Proposed Plant in Appeal to Wilson.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—As an immediate need in the plan of national preparedness the President and the past Presidents of the American Electro-Chemical Society will urge that the Government provide itself with an eighteen months' supply on a war basis, of Chilean nitrates. This recommendation is made to the President, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy. It was today made public here by Francis A. J. Fitzgerald, President of the society.

The chemists point out to the Government officials that the processes for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen are not yet thoroughly developed and none of them is yet ready for the Government to adopt in connection with its proposed $20,000,000 nitrate plant. The chemists recommend that no subsidy be extended for the development of any process, but that private interests be encouraged to develop the best process by competition.

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NEW EXHIBITION AT LIBRARY.

Ancient Literature Replaces Part of Shakespeare Collection.

Specimens of writing on baked clay and stone from Egypt, Babylonia, and elsewhere, some dating back to 2600 B. C., may be seen in an interesting exhibition at the New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. An announcement sent out yesterday by the library explains that this collection of rarities has replaced the recent Shakespeare exhibition, which was visited by more than 66,000 persons. However, on account of the continued inquiries for the Shakespeare exhibition the library officials have kept on view in a section of this newer exhibition the best of the New York Public Library's treasures of Shakespeare's works in folio and quarto size, with other objects of related interest.

In the same case with the Egyptian and Babylonian specimens may be seen another containing Hebrew gold and silver amulets and scrolls of the Pentateuch and the Book of Esther. In two other cases the Oriental manuscripts on palm leaves and of various shapes and design, as well as Arabic and Persian illuminated manuscripts and curious Ethiopic amulets and magical prayers. The announcement further says:

"From an artistic point of view the principal part of the exhibition consists of four showcases filled with European illuminated manuscripts on vellum, where can be seen beautiful books with miniatures and ornamental initials done in gold and many colors. Here, for example, are a Carlovingian manuscript over a thousand years old and said to be the finest of its kind in America; a fifteenth-century Petrarch and a wonderful Clovio, known as 'The Townley Clovio,' as well as illuminated missals, Bibles, books of hours, breviaries, and other interesting reliqua of the past.

"In other cases have been placed on view block books of the greatest rarity, from about A. D. 1400 and later, such as the 'Poor Man's Bible,' the 'Mirror of Human Salvation,' the 'Art of Dying,' and the 'Art of Remembering the Gospels,' interpreted by weird symbolical pictures. Of the first books printed with movable type in the second half of the fifteenth century the library has selected some of its best exemplars, as the Gutenberg or 'Mazarine' Bible, the first Bible printed with a date by Faust and Schaeffer, at Mentz, in 1462, and the issues of the press of William Caxton, England's first printer, and of his successors, Wynkyn de Worde and Richard Pynson. Moreover, in other cases are the greatest first editions of the Bible in English—the versions of Wycliffe, Tyndale, and Coverdale, the Great Bible of 1539, the Bishop's Bible of 1568, and the King James or Authorized Bible of 1611. There is also a copy of the very rare 'Wicked Bible' of 1631."

Early Americana with letters from Columbus and Cortez are included in the exhibition, as are also a large number of first editions of English and American authors.

PREACHER ASSAILS THE CITY

The Rev. Dr. Myers of Boston Compares New York to Bombay.

The Rev. Cortlandt Myers of Boston, in the Tent Evangel, 125th and Manhattan Streets, yesterday, criticised life in New York. He said many who complained of the high cost of living did so because their greatest expenditure was for gasoline. Half of the men in New York who were driving automobiles today, he said, should be operating wheelbarrows.

His subject was "New York Life and Real Life." He said New Yorkers disregarded the fact that New York is not the only place and New York life not the only life.

"You have nothing here that is not found in other places of less renown," said Dr. Myers. "Even the distinctive night life, which is often referred to as the New York life, is not peculiar to the city. Bombay is quite bad now, and Sodom and Gomorrah were quite as bad before.

"You hurry through life so fast that you never get acquainted with yourself. The big trouble with you is, you talk too much and say too little. You speak without thinking and then forget what you say. New York should take the advice of Socrates—'Know thyself.' Then you have only begun. You must follow what Marcus Aurelius advised, 'Control yourself,' and then you must do as Jesus says, 'Deny thyself.'

"You complain of the high cost of living, while you eat steaks three yards long and three inches thick, and you don't seem to realize that you don't need them. We should give our mind not to the high cost of living, but to the cost of living high. It is an easy thing to lead a Christian life—it costs a lot—but its compensations are worth many times the cost."

Public Employes' Demands.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—The National Federation of State, City, Town, and County Employes' Unions, which will meet in annual convention at Worcester Saturday, Sept. 2, will consider the formulation of demands for a minimum wage of $2.50 a day, Saturday half holiday for the entire year, and two weeks' annual vacations, according to the call issued today.

Why Should You Be Immune?

Of course you don't *expect* defalcation by a trusted employee, and probably your confidence is justified. Yet you are no more sure than were the hundreds of other employers whose employees *have* defaulted. Absolute security, including both the undoubted ability and the proven willingness to pay just claims promptly, is afforded by the Bond of

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REDUCED FROM $6.50 AND $7.
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Both reduced from $7.

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Were $3.50. Nearly All Sizes.

White Canvas Oxfords. Heavy Rubber Sole.
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Sneakers, Rubber Soles 79c & $1.25

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WHITMAN TO ENTER THE MOOSE PRIMARY

Continued from Page 1.

State service by "deserving" politicians.

You have sponsored a system whereby the finances of the State will ultimately be brought under budgetary control and State expenditure thus greatly reduced; and, by the use of your veto power, you have eliminated many appropriations for which there was no public need.

More—and this is of immense significance to Progressives everywhere—you grappled with reactionary politics when many of your party associates were still afraid.

The outstanding issues in 1916 are: national honor, military and industrial preparedness, governmental efficiency, and such economy in public expenditures as is consistent with proper public service. For these, we believe from your record you stand. For these, we, as Progressives, stand; and so standing, emphasize the invitation previously extended to you and your associates.

The letter bears the signatures of the men named above. Governor Whitman on Saturday sent this reply:

Governor Whitman's Reply.

New York, Aug. 12, 1916.

Gentlemen: I write to acknowledge receipt of your favor of Aug. 11th, extending an invitation to myself and my associates to enter the Progressive primaries in September.

The present State officers, who will be candidates for nomination in the Republican primaries, together with Mr. Calder, Judge Hiscock, and Judge Pound, have authorized me to express appreciation of your action and to accept your invitation.

I have read with much interest your reference to the work of the State administration, and, of course, I am personally gratified by your estimate of our accomplishment. I am confident that the high-minded and public-spirited citizens of our State who know of the present and past conditions at Albany, and who will take the trouble to familiarize themselves with the record which we have made, with all that we have done and all that we are endeavoring to do, will be satisfied that the administration is entirely worthy of the approval and of the support of all who desire good government in our State.

Very truly yours,
CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

The Governor, who has been in the city for several days conferring with Progressive and Republican leaders, made no attempt to conceal his satisfaction last night over the Progressive indorsement. Before returning to Albany he said:

I appreciate the compliment extended to myself and to the other members of the State administration by this request, more particularly in view of the fact that a local branch of the Progressive organization in one borough of this city appears to have framed a mixed ticket for the consideration of their Progressive friends in the apparent hope of helping Mr. Wilson and his Democratic associates. It is significant and most gratifying that Progressives, representing, as the gentlemen who signed the letter do, the leadership of their party throughout the whole State feel that our present Republican administration is their kind of administration, and justifies the indorsement which they now give.

All Delegates to Chicago.

In confirmation of the Governor's statement that the signers of the request represent the leadership of the Progressive Party througnout the State it was pointed out that all of them were delegates to the recent Progressive National Convention in Chicago, Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Kellogg being respectively delegate and alternate at large. Mr. Johnson is the present Progressive State Chairman and Mr. Gerdes is the Secretary. Mr. Hotchkiss was the organizer and Chairman of the State Committee in the campaign of 1912 and was on the Executive Committee of the party that year. Governor Whitman's friends said last night that the Progressive indorsement would mean his re-election, as he would obtain practically the full Progressive vote in the State. The Governor needs only 1,380 names on his petition to enter the Progressive primaries, and an effort will be made to obtain them immediately.

The Governor is not sure whether he will make an active campaign before the Progressive primaries. Much, he told friends, will depend upon what Judge Seabury does. If the Judge decides to take the stump and appeal for Progressive votes Governor Whitman will do the same. Judge Seabury has until Aug. 22 to file his petition as a Progressive candidate. If he does not resign from the Court of Appeals before then Governor Whitman will have the appointment of his successor. With Judge Hiscock a candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals this will make two judgeships to go to the Republicans this year.

HUGHES ENCOURAGED BY TOUR THUS FAR

Continued from Page 1.

try is at peace with the rest of the world.

Mr. Hughes has campaigned with vigor and a certain air of sincerity and conviction. He has gone a long way in his effort to dispel the impression that he is cold and austere and holds aloof from the people.

Old-line Republican leaders, some say, are not working for Mr. Hughes with as much enthusiasm as might be, due to the fact that in all the cities he has visited, the nominee, while cordial in manner, has refrained from "sewing up" with any element and has not permitted any one to take charge of his campaign. Such action, followed up by his open declaration that he owes no political debts, would not heed the voice of friends, and would serve his country even to the extent of brushing party aside if the emergency arose, seems to have set a lot of the Old Guard thinking.

"It looks as if they were in the same boat that Barnes found himself in when Hughes was Governor of New York," one leader remarked. "It's going to be a most remarkable victory for some, all right, if Hughes is elected."

One of the striking things on this tour so far has been the manner in which the Old Guard has remained in the background and let the campaign run itself. The campaign seems to have gone pretty well for the nominee, because he has worked hard to make it a success. He has endeavored to put down petty dissension wherever possible, and when differences could not be ironed out, he has left those differences behind him to adjust themselves as best they may.

The disturbances raised by some Progressives, as viewed from the Hughes camp, are not as serious as some would have them. In Michigan, for instance, where Roosevelt got 214,000 votes in 1912 and carried the State, it seems likely that a large majority of the Progressives will fail into line. In no State so far visited by Mr. Hughes have the Progressives openly denied him in any concerted manner. On the other hand, the men who were most prominent in the Progressive movement of four years ago were in most cases found about the Hughes headquarters and at the meetings.

The nominee's avoidance of the hyphen issue as regards the German-American element has caused satisfaction in some quarters and a studied silence in others. There is a feeling that it may hurt Mr. Hughes in his effort to get the united support of the Progressives because of Colonel Roosevelt's convictions on that point, as expressed in his pre-convention speeches. Mr. Hughes has clung to his "Americanism" declaration and his assertion that the public knows that no other element in America will find favor at his hands. He has not gone into further detail in his addresses, or, so far as can be learned, in any conferences or private talks.

The outstanding feature to date is that Mr. Hughes has been warmly received and well liked by the people of sections where he was known only by reputation and where he had to fight down the charge of coldness. Surface indications are that he will in the end, in the strong Republican States at least, obtain the major share of the Progressive support. In that event, his supporters say, he should carry Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and North Dakota. In the latter State he has the support of the Farmers' Nonpartisan League.

In Montana a close fight is considered certain because of local conditions. It is predicted there that the Democratic nominee for Governor will win. In Illinois and Montana the women have the vote on the election of a President, and that, it is felt by the leaders, will help the Republican nominee, who has come out for the Federal amendment.

Mr. Hughes's campaigning tomorrow will be in Washington and Idaho, also woman suffrage States. Washington has been described as a hotbed of Roosevelt sentiment. Later the candidate will go to California, Utah, and other suffrage States.

Mr. Hughes asked that there be no demonstration upon his arrival here today. He went to church in the morning and for an auto ride in the afternoon and held no political conferences. Tomorrow there will be a street parade, meetings, and other political activity.

The nominee seems to be in the best of health. He has almost completely recovered from his voice trouble.

McADOO REPLIES TO HUGHES.

Says He Is Pettifogging and Very Unfortunate in Clapp Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Secretary McAdoo replied briefly today to the charge made by Charles E. Hughes at Helena, Mont., yesterday that Henry N. Clapp, who had been in the Treasury service for twenty-five years, had been removed as Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at New York to make a place for Daniel E. Finn, a Tammany leader. All that Mr. McAdoo had to say was this:

"Mr. Hughes is merely pettifogging. He is welcome to a monopoly in that field. The Clapp case is a very unfortunate one for his purpose. If I thought that the public was really interested I would make a statement about it."

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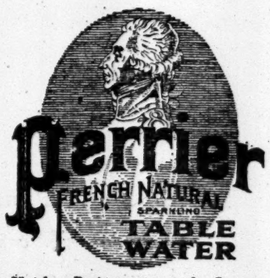

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DANIELS DEFENDS NAVY'S TARGET WORK

Quotes Records and Testimony to Show Its Big Guns Lead the World in Accuracy.

HAS IMPROVED 40 PER CENT.

Secretary Disputes Figures and Statements Made in Attack Entitled "A Hitless Navy."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Replying to a recent attack on the navy entitled "A Hitless Navy," Secretary Daniels issued a long statement tonight denying assertions that the fleet could not hit a target with its big guns.

Secretary Daniels insists that the statistics given in the article and purporting to represent the gunnery record of six of the battleships of the Atlantic Fleet in last Spring's battle practice were not correct. The scores made by these battleships, if plotted on a battleship target 600 feet long, said Secretary Daniels, represented a total of 107 hits.

Mr. Daniels quotes extensively from statements made by Admiral Fletcher, until recently Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet; Captain William S. Sims, one of the leading gunnery authorities of the world, who was in charge of naval target practice during the Roosevelt Administration; Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and Captain Charles O. Plunkett, Director of Target Practice in the navy. Captain Sims is quoted as asserting that the marksmanship of the fleet has increased 40 per cent. Admiral Fletcher tells of hits being made at 18,000 yards, "which is far in excess of anything we have report of from abroad." Admiral Mayo is also quoted as saying that there had been an increase of 40 per cent., and Captain Plunkett, who has charge of naval target practice, says the records of the turret gun practice for the Fall of 1915 "indicate that we are advancing by leaps and bounds."

Daniels Gives Records.

Secretary Daniels said:

"The figures quoted purporting to be the hitting record of six battleships made in the battleship practice in February and March of this year are incorrect. The ships were firing in the February and March practice at screen targets 90 feet long and 30 feet high. The correct scores of the ships mentioned, plotted on a battleship target 600 feet long, 95 feet beam, and 30 feet freeboard, based on the results of the camera observations, were as follows:

Nebraska, 22 hits; Louisiana, 15 hits; Kansas, 16 hits; Virginia, 26 hits; New Jersey, 20 hits, and Rhode Island, 8 hits.

"The firing was at long ranges, much longer than ever before, the Rhode Island's mean range being from 1,500 to 3,000 yards greater than that of the other vessels mentioned. This was due to errors in range finder readings. Even at this greatly increased range the Rhode Island's shots were bunched, as shown by the fact that, on the battleship target, she received eight hits.

"Captain Sims, one of our ablest officers and probably our best authority on target practice, stated before the House Naval Affairs Committee that the marksmanship of the fleet had improved 40 per cent. A great many elements enter into the preparation and training of the crew of a battleship for the final determination of its efficiency battle practice. In fuese the human element is the greatest, and as long as this is so there will be, as in every other endeavor in life, varying degrees of accomplishment. The practice of some ships will be excellent, of others less good, and some will be poor, but it not infrequently ocurs that a ship that is poor this year is excellent next year, and that a ship that is excellent this year falls off badly next year. This is due chiefly to the human element.

Quotes Admiral Fletcher.

"Admiral Fletcher, the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, before the House Naval Committee, in March of this year, stated: 'Our last elementary target practice was held in the Fall. That practice was very satisfactory, and was not only up to the usual standard, but the percentage of hits on the target was about 40 per cent. greater than they were the year before, and greater than they were in any other target practice (elementary practice) ever held at sea. This elementary practice is what is generally known as the gun-pointers' contest, and that probably represents the efficiency of our target practice, as far as straight shooting is concerned, better than any other form of practice.'"

Referring to the long-range or battle practice Admiral Fletcher said: "All this target practice has passed into what we may term a new phase, which has been brought about by this long-range firing. Heretofore we have considered that when a gun is well aimed at a bullseye it will strike the target, because the error of the gun is so small that any target of reasonable size at a distance of a mile or two will catch all well-aimed shots. But we are now going to such long ranges that the gun will no longer hit the target; it will no longer hit a battleship at a range of 18,000 or 20,000 yards, no matter how well aimed or how carefully the ballistics are calculated. The way hits are made is by means of what we call a salvo; that is, by a firing of all the guns or a part of the battery at the same time. Due to inherent defects of the gun and ballistics, we cannot count upon these four or five shots falling within a space, at present, of much less than 400 yards. Now, if a target occupies a space of 100 yards, and you straddle that target with this salvo, you will see that the probabilities or the chances of making a hit are about 25 per cent.; so that the best thing we can do today at target practice is to bunch the salvo of five or ten guns within a space of 300 or 400 yards and then straddle the target with that salvo and trust to the probability of making hits.

Beats All World Records.

"This method was so successfully carried out in the recent long-range firing in Cuban waters that in some cases the percentage of hits was as high as at the shorter range of 10,000 or 12,000 yards In one case a ship made seven hits on this small target out of forty-two shots. The ship opened fire at 18,000 yards, and this distance was gradually decreased, but the average range was about 16,000 yards, which is far in excess of anything we have report of from abroad."

In response to an inquiry of a member of the committee, Admiral Fletcher said: "I am greatly pleased with the results of the last target practice. It shows a high efficiency."

Admiral Mayo, the present Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, who was the Vice Admiral in command of the battleship squadron when Admiral Fletcher was Commander in Chief, in an official letter under date of July 9, 1916, referring to the elementary target practice in the Fall of 1915, says: "On completion of this practice it was apparent that very great improvement had been made over the records of the similar practice of the preceding year, this increase averaging about 40 per cent. for all battleships that had fired," and, further, "it is believed that the dissemination of gunnery knowledge in the fleet during the last year has been greater than during any similar years," and "that there now exists in the fleet an excellent gunnery spirit and a thorough interest in the attainment of battle efficiency, which cannot fail to bring about a further improvement in the hitting ability of the fleet."

Captain Sims, speaking of Captain Plunkett, Director of Gunnery Exercises and Engineering Performances, said: "He is the best equipped man in the navy to handle it."

Captain Plunkett, in speaking of the practice of the turret guns, said: "The records of the Fall of 1915 indicate that we are advancing by leaps and bounds."

Attention is called to Captain Sims's statement before the House committee, in which he said:

"As far as I have been able to make out for the last year or so, there seems to have been an effort to try to convict the Democratic Party of allowing the navy to go down in target practice. The target practice in the navy, from the time we took it up on Scott's system until about 1909, was very satisfactory, indeed, as far as our information went. The Englishman is said to be much more conservative than the American. When I got the information concerning his new methods from Captain (now Vice Admiral) Scott in China and brought it home, and President Roosevelt was pushing it along, we went ahead of the British Navy in shooting, because the British Admiralty was not willing to accept Admiral Scott's ideas at that time. Up until 1909 we were at least equal to them. Then came the slump immediately after that, and the fault was with the naval officers. They made a fundamental mistake. That mistake can be perfectly, readily understood by a simple illustration. If you had a company of 100 men that you were to teach to shoot with rifles so that they could fire volleys that would go accurately to the mark, necessarily you would take each of the men individually out to a target and say, 'Now, there, fire away,' and you would drill him until he could hit the mark. In other words, that man would know that he might as well get busy, because he would be found out if he did not learn to aim accurately. Having done that until each man could aim and hit the mark, you could stand them up in a company in line and you could say, 'Aim, fire,' and they would fire a volley that would hit at least in the neighborhood of the enemy.

"Now, if somebody else took a company and said, 'I do not want to waste all this ammunition by having these men shoot separately at the target. I will just stand them all up in line and let them shoot together.' And I want to tell you that under those conditions every 'rookie' would say, 'I should woory. They cannot tell whether I hit the target or not.' The competition would be gone out of it; there would be no personal interest, and you could not get any good out of it at all.

"Now, exactly what we did up to 1909 was to train the crew of a ship, the gun pointers and gun crews, the same way you would train a company of soldiers—one at a time. We let every gun pointer know, and every man who loaded the guns, and everybody else know, that we were going to fire the guns individually, one at a time, at a range so short that if they did not aim properly we would find it out and that if they made a good record we would give them a reward, and if not we would give them a 'black eye.' Those are the two things that tend strongly toward efficiency—rewards and punishments; the 'bouquet and the black eye,' and they get busy. That is what we used to do, and we made very remarkable shooting records under that system.

"Finally, about 1909, the people who cannot think, or do not think—there is always a certain amount of criticism of target practice methods in the navy—conceived the idea that we were wasting many hundreds of thousands of dollars a year in firing at short ranges when we ought to be learning to hit the enemy at long range, and I will give you my word that they abolished the short-range practice, and that happened which will always happen with ordinary, everyday human nature; namely, that efficiency in shooting began to go down; and in 1912, when I delivered the opening address before the Naval War College extension in Washington, I pointed out exactly what happened, that the target practice—they had just restored the short range, and we then had the first results of it—was an utter and absolute wreck."

SWIMMING 'STUNT' SWAMPED

Publicity End of Girl's Nautical Feat Rams a Barge.

There were thrills not on the program when Miss Ida Elionsky, a 17-year-old high school girl of New London, Conn., swam down the North River yesterday morning with her 265-pound brother "Buster" lashed to her back. The start was from the foot of Fifty-ninth Street, and all went well until the swimmer got to Charlton Street. Miss Ida was carrying out her part of the weight-for-age contest when the Mary M., a 25-foot launch carrying reporters and motion picture men, got out of control and ran head-on into a barge.

The wind was blowing a gale and the tide was running fast. William Stanton of 407 Academy Street, Long Island City, the owner of the Mary M., was unable to steer a clear course and his boat crumpled her bow against the side of the barge. All on board except the owner of the boat and Patrick Stanton, his father, managed to climb out on the barge. They got out later in safety.

Francis J. Scully, a student in Columbia University, who was trailing the swimmer in a rowboat, at once went to the assistance of the launch. In an attempt to get ashore the belongings of the party the rowboat was upset and Scully came near being drawn under a pier by the tide. He managed to grab the side of the battered launch and haul himself on board.

In the meantime Miss Elionsky succeeded in freeing herself from the bonds that joined her to her brother and both landed at a pier further down the river.

CITY BREVITIES.

Captured after a chase, which included a dangerous slide down a fire escape and a leap from a third-story window at 211 East Ninety-sixth Street, James Haughey, 17 years old, of 235 East Ninety-third Street, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Koenig in Harlem Court yesterday on a charge of suspicion of burglary.

William Kaplowitz, an inmate of the asylum on Ward's Island, was drowned yesterday in Hell Gate as he attempted to escape. Attendants were about to put off in a boat when the fugitive threw up his hands and sank. The body was not recovered.

The Park Bath at the foot of Corlears Street and East River, which for thirteen Summers has accommodated from 75,000 to 100,000 men, women, and children, sank yesterday in fifty feet of water. The Merritt Chapman has been engaged to raise it.

The annual outing and clambake of the Friars Club will be held at Glenwood-on-the-Sound next Thursday afternoon. A baseball game and other athletic sports have been arranged, with prominent actors taking part.

Watchmen in the twelve-story loft building at 424 to 438 West Thirty-eighth Street yesterday heard screams, and found Charles Sherwood, 15 years old, of 435 Ninth Avenue wedged between the floor of the car and the door of the shaft on the top floor. The boy was removed, unconscious, to New York Hospital suffering from internal injuries.

Isaac Kaminsky and Morris Ash, both of 430 East 115th Street, were arrested in Bronx Park yesterday charged with drinking intoxicants in a public park. They are the first to be arrested under an ordinance recently passed by the Board of Aldermen.

Policeman Stahl of the East Twenty-second Street Station yesterday found a wagon containing $2,500 worth of silk in front of 229 Fourth Avenue. He arrested three men as they came from the building and charged them with burglary. They were Samuel Long of 156 Lewis Street, S. Goldsmith of 122 Goerck Street, and Wilbur Toder of 129 Goerck Street.

Hundreds of persons who are physically afflicted will go to Coney Island tomorrow to take part in Assumption Day services conducted by the Rev. Walter A. Kerwin of the Church of Our Lady of Solace, West Seventeenth and Mermaid Avenues. After a procession through Surf Avenue prayers will be offered for the relief of those afflicted with infantile paralysis.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—John Olsen, a Pennsylvania Railroad freight brakeman, of 777 East State Street, Trenton, was killed yesterday afternoon by an engine in the Gates Avenue yards.

JERSEY CITY.—Trains in the Hudson tube were delayed for half an hour yesterday afternoon when Anthony Caldone, a trackwalker, living at 152 Huntington Street, Brooklyn, was crushed at the Exchange Place station here, by a train bound for Newark. He was sent to the Jersey City Hospital, suffering from serious injuries.

NEWARK.—George H. Cory, said to live in Midvale, died yesterday in the city Hospital, from concussion of the brain. He was found unconscious at New and Halsey Streets in this place several hours earlier. The police are investigating his death.

VERONA.—The controversy between the commuters of this place and Montclair and the Public Service Corporation over the acceptance of identification cards issued by the line, brought about the arrest yesterday of C. W. S. Curley, who refused to take a card. He was arraigned before Magistrate Henry Yost and released on his own recognizance until Wednesday morning.

CAPE MAY.—John Wanamaker was the principal speaker yesterday at the 202d anniversary celebration of the Cold Spring Presbyterian Church. He also spoke last night in the First Methodist Church.

ASBURY PARK.—Miss Hilda Zambler of 508 Broadway, Paterson, suffered a dislocated shoulder and severe cuts when her automobile collided yesterday with one driven by Edward G. Gumaer of Allenhurst.

HOUSE TO ADOPT THE BIG NAVY PLAN

Expected to Concur in Senate Amendment on Record Vote Tomorrow.

"SMALL NAVY" OPPOSITION

Not Likely to be Effective in Face of President's Approval—Personnel Increase Favored, Also.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Acceptance of the big building program provided in the Senate amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill is expected in the House on Tuesday after a final show of opposition by the "small navy" contingent.

Sixteen capital ships within three years—four dreadnoughts and four battle cruisers to be contracted for immediately—is the construction provision of the Senate amendment. The President's support of the Senate's program practically assures its adoption in the lower body, although the House rejected similar amendments offered by Representative Butler, ranking Republican of the Naval Affairs Committee, when the naval budget was first considered in the House. The lower body is likewise expected to agree to the increase in personnel proposed in the Senate measure.

A motion to concur in the Senate building amendment will have a formidable antagonist in Representative Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader. Leading the "small navy" menacers, Mr. Kitchin asserts that the Senate proposals are "stupendous and excessive" and would mean a waste of money. Mr. Kitchin will be aided in the fight by a coterie of Democratic legislators, including probably Representatives Buchanan of Illinois, Bailey of Pennsylvania, Hensley of Missouri, Callaway of Texas, and Gray of Indiana. Republican members of the House are expected to vote almost solidly for the Senate construction amendment.

Absentee members of the House have been notified to be present for the vote. Following its action next Tuesday the House will have practically nothing to do until adjournment, with the exception of acting on the conference report on the Revenue bill, and the attendance doubtless will dwindle to a "corporal's guard" by the end of the week.

More than forty amendments are in disagreement among the conferees on the Naval bill, but only a few are of major importance. Chairman Padgett of the Naval Committee will seek a record vote in the House on both the personnel and construction amendments. The Administration's support of these items might have resulted in their acceptance in conference, but the Democratic members of the House Conference Committee preferred to receive instructions, inasmuch as the House was on record against the increases involved in the Senate bill. Mr. Padgett himself is scheduled to ask that the House concur in the amendments of the upper chamber.

The House bill authorized no battleships, but provided for the construction of five battle cruisers. The five-year building program of the Navy Department was also discarded in the House measure and a one-year program authorized. As approved by the Senate the Naval bill calls for four battleships and four battle cruisers the first year.

The House one-year construction program called for five battle cruisers, four scout cruisers, ten torpedo-boat destroyers, fifty submarines, three to be of 800 tons each; one fuel oil ship, one ammunition ship, and one hospital ship. The Senate program for three years calls for ten first-class battleships, four to be begun as quickly as practicable; six battle cruisers, four to be begun promptly; ten scout cruisers, construction of four to be begun promptly; fifty torpedo-boat destroyers, twenty to be begun as soon as practicable; nine fleet submarines, fifty-eight coast submarines, three of 800 tons displacement, (twenty-seven to be begun as soon as practicable;) one submarine equipped with the Neeff system of propulsion, three fuel ships, one repair ship, one transport, one hospital ship, two destroyer tenders, one fleet submarine tender, two ammunition ships, and two gunboats.

Both houses provide that the Secretary of the Navy may build any of the vessels authorized in navy yards if private contractors appear to have entered into a combination against competitive bidding.

One important amendment in disagreement is the Senate proposal to equip the navy yards at Puget Sound, Philadelphia, Norfolk, New York, Boston, Portsmouth, Charleston, and New Orleans for the construction of ships authorized in the bill, with additional requirements that the Puget Sound, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Boston yards shall be equipped forthwith to build capital ships. An appropriation of $6,000,000 is carried for improvements at the navy yards. The Senate amendment stipulates that the Secretary of the Navy "shall equip these yards." The House provision is that the improvements may be made if he cannot arrange for the expeditious construction of vessels at private yards.

Other items upon which the conferees have not agreed include a $300,000 appropriation for remodeling the Portsmouth yard; Senator Tillman's project for improvements at the Charleston yard to cost approximately $1,200,000; the Senate increase of enlisted men to 68,700 men, in lieu of the House provision for 61,500; the Senate provision for 6,100 apprentice seamen, instead of the 3,500 authorized in the House bill; a Senate amendment authorizing the President, in time of emergency, to increase the enlisted strength of the Marine Corps to 17,400 men.

ROCK SLIDE TRAPS MINERS.

Debris Is Blasted Away After One Is Killed and Two Are Injured.

HIGHLAND FALLS, Aug. 13.—A rock slide in the forest of the Dean iron ore mines near here today instantly killed one man and injured two others so seriously they probably will die.

The rock under which the men were pinioned had to be blasted before the victims could be extricated. The accident occurred 2,000 feet from the entrance of the forest.

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A Most Important Sale of

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A special shipment of high-grade silk neckwear, suitable for early Autumn wear, made by leading foreign and domestic manufacturers of the finest quality silks, in the most exclusive and richest designs and colors imaginable.

A very rare collection of scarfs, *different* from anything we have ever offered before, and at the prices stated they are the best scarf values in New York today.

The weaves include the very newest materials off the looms:—

Brocaded Silks, Fine Mogador Stripes, Plain Mogadors, Iridescent Cloth, Oriental Weaves, Repps, Regence, Crepe Meteor, Silk Francais, Novelty Weaves, Brochet Figures, Striped and Brocaded Silks and Faille.

Sale of Men's Shirts at $1.45 and $1.85

A splendid collection of shirts, made of the newest materials, suitable for present and early Autumn wear, in a variety of beautiful designs and colors.

All sizes from 13½ to 18½, including sleeve lengths up to 36. Wonderful values.

Men's Fine Silk Shirts at $2.95, $3.65, $4.95 & $5.95

A truly remarkable offering of high-grade silk shirts, made of the finest quality silk, in a rare assortment of designs, materials and colors. Obtainable in the following weaves:—

Crepe de Chine, Crepe Francais, Silk Faille, Tussah Cloth, Broadcloth, Radium Silk, Silk Fibre and Novelty Weaves.

To be had in plain colors and in heavy satin stripe and cluster designs.

Today—Clearance Sale of

Men's Straw Hats at $1

Every straw hat in our department with the exception of Panamas is included in this event.

Made of the finest straws in the very newest styles, by foremost foreign and domestic manufacturers.

Also Men's Panama Hats at $2.95, $3.95 and $4.95

Former stock prices $5 to $12.

None C. O. D., exchanged or credited.

NAVAL BILL FOUGHT AS 'PORK' MEASURE

National Security League Sees Political Machine Peril in Promotion Feature.

CALLED UNFAIR TO OFFICERS

Organization Asks Aid of the Press and Public In Accomplishing Defeat of This Provision.

The National Security League is opposed to the provision of the Naval Appropriation bill now in conference, which provides that selection of officers for promotion shall be finally determined by a civilian Secretary of the Navy. The league made public yesterday a letter from J. Bernard Walker, Chairman of the Naval Committee of the league, and Henry Reuterdahl, of the United States Naval Institute, criticising that provision.

While heartily indorsing the building program of the bill as it came from the Senate, the league believes the widest publicity should be given to the promotion features of the bill, as it sees them. The league believes that, while the elevation of officers by selection is desirable, such selections should be made by a board of naval officers rather than by a Secretary who, besides being a civilian, might also be influenced by political motives. The letter published by the league said:

Great publicity has been given to the building program, and all the ranking officers of the service have expressed their views on it, the hearings of this feature having lasted for several months before the House Naval Committee, but, along with this building program, is included the most important personnel legislation ever enacted by Congress.

In the most suspiciously peculiar manner the various features of this personnel bill have been concealed from the service except for the hearings lasting three days only, and covering only one feature of the bill.

The bill that passed the Senate has the following outstanding features:

(1.) Providing officers by a percentage in each rank and corps, which provides for increasing the number of Rear Admirals in the navy now set at eighteen by some seventy or eighty additional.

(2.) Promotion of Captains and Commanders by selection.

(3.) The formation of an Engineer Corps of theoretically trained, but in engineering practically unskilled civilians.

(4.) The formation of naval and civilian flying corps.

(5.) The formation of a reserve of eight different classes. Payment to the naval militia.

The letter pointed out that the House Committee had as yet been unable to ascertain who drafted the bill. The writers expressed the belief that it was "the job of many politicians," and to pass the bill would be a rank injustice to the naval officers who are afloat and without a voice in Congress. The letter continued:

Promotion by seniority, now in practice in the navy, violates every tenet of life and helps to kill the ambition of the younger officers, who have now no chance to reach even a Lieutenant's rank before the age of 40. Hence, there must be some form of selection, such as in the principal navies abroad. But the method of advancement must be determined by fitness alone, and the final elimination or selection process left by law in the hands of the navy itself, leaving no changes or reversal of opinion to the navy's civilian, untechnical head. But written in the Senate bill, the selection of officers for promotion is practically left to the Secretary of the Navy. Such kind of promotion is apt to depend upon political influence, not professional skill. The navy, as a unit, is against the consequent interjection of politics into the service.

The navy has pride in its organization, and naturally does not wish its standards lowered. We have every reason to suspect that the bill, as passed, would lower those standards and greatly detract from, if not seriously cripple, the navy's efficiency. This bill, supposedly to promote the navy's war readiness, has been kept under cover. The officers in the fleet, who have given their lives to the service, have not had a chance to be heard.

For increasing the party patronage and party the personnel features of the Senate Naval bill are most admirable. The party in power, with the hundreds of appointments of various kinds provided in this bill, will transform the party into a huge political machine and the Secretary of the Navy will become a potentate of politics at the expense of the navy's future battle efficiency.

Mr. Walker and Mr. Reuterdahl ask "a patriotic press, Congress, and the public to bring to bear all possible influence to kill the vicious personnel features of the Senate Naval bill."

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SPEED OF MURRAY AT NET BEATS KUMAGAE IN CRESCENT A. C. FINAL

MURRAY ONCE MORE CONQUERS KUMAGAE

Defeats Japanese Tennis Star In Final Match of Crescent A. C. Tournament.

THREE HARD-FOUGHT SETS

Oriental Player Makes Sturdy Stand, But Is Unable to Cope with Californian at the Net.

R. Lindley Murray, the Palo Alto left-handed tennis player, for the second time within a week, triumphed yesterday over the Nipponese crack, Ichiya Kumagae, in the final round in singles of the annual open tournament of the Crescent A. C., at Bay Ridge. The speedy Californian was compelled, however, to summon all his tennis prowess to win in straight sets from the little Oriental at 8—6, 6—4, 7—5. The New York State champion made Murray play at his fastest pace throughout, and there never was a moment when the national indoor champion could take matters easy. From the minute when he shot his first service at Murray the Oriental covered the court in cat-like fashion, and with remarkable agility. Save for Kumagae's wonderful gets, which were as frequent as they were spectacular, Murray would have been returned a much easier victor.

Clarence J. Griffin, joint holder with William Johnston of the national doubles title, paired with Roland Roberts of San Francisco, defeated W. Merrill Hall and Charles M. Bull, Jr., in straight sets in the doubles final, at 7—5, 6—2, 6—3. This match, while it held the interest of more than 3,000 spectators, lacked many of the sensational features of the singles contest. It was hard fought, but only for a time in the first set was there any real doubt as to the prospective winners.

In order that there should be no questioning of the fairness of Murray's service delivery, such as there was after his last meeting with Kumagae at Seabright, Referee Voshell was designated as foot fault judge, and was assigned to watch the Californian. Only once did Voshell find that Murray had overstepped the base line, and on that occasion the right foot slipped on the turf and slid perhaps three inches into the court. At all other times Murray was absolutely fair in his service.

It became evident, once Murray had found himself in the opening set, that he is rapidly returning to his best form. Kumagae kept him chasing all over the court with his remarkably placed shots down the side lines and across court, but Murray, toward the end of the set, broke up his opponent's play by coming to the net and passing him time and again. The Japanese gained an early advantage in this set, and was leading at 5 games to 3 when Murray brought his smashing game into play and soon gained the upper hand. His fleet-footed left-hand service of the Nipponese puzzled Murray to no small degree. In spite of the Californian's great finish he was outpointed in the set by 43 to 41 points.

The New York State champion was fairly swept away in the latter part of the set by the avalanche of Murray's terrific drives, made all the harder to handle by a violent wind which swept the court. Murray turned them frequently in to the barrier, and there the Japanese was almost lost. He could not handle the Californian's returns with success, and his unsurpassable agility in covering court was of no avail in this situation.

Twice in the second set Kumagae tried his hand at net play, only to meet with dismal failure on each occasion. He had two splendid opportunities to make kills, but instead drove into the net. After these mistakes the Oriental contented himself with staying back, and keeping Murray on the jump. The recovery of Kumagae after losing four straight games was one of the features of the match. Each of the first four games went to Murray at 4 points to 2, but then the Californian seemed to weaken and Kumagae took the next two games in handy fashion. The slight respite gained in his let down enabled Murray to come back and take the seventh game, but again he lapsed and in a thrilling exchange of placement drives Kumagae carried away the next game at 11 points to 9.

The Japanese pursued his advantage by annexing the ensuing game, but Murray then broke through and took the winning game, after a hard fight in which Murray called upon all his reserve and sent the ball shooting through the court with bullet-like speed.

The Oriental held the upper hand again for a time in the third set, leading at one stage by five games to four. But, as in the opening set, Murray's reserve force came to his assistance, and, though fighting hard, the Japanese was sent down to defeat, largely through his inability to play at the barrier.

Griffin and Roberts worked together in the doubles as if they had been partners for years. The chubby Griffin found many holes in the defense of Hall and Bull. Roberts's service was typically Californian, and kept the returns of his opponents from attaining much force. As was the case in the singles, the high wind toyed with the balls, and frequently carried them yards out of their course.

Toward the latter part of this match Bull and Hall became erratic, and Griffin and Roberts gained many points through shots that were driven far beyond the base lines. The point scores:

R. Lindley Murray vs. Ichiya Kumagae.

FIRST SET.

Kumagae	4	2	4	2	2	4	5	3	2	4	4	2	3	2	—43—6
Murray	1	4	1	4	4	1	3	5	4	0	1	4	5	4	—41—8

SECOND SET.

Kumagae	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	1	1	6	2	—37—4
Murray	4	4	4	4	2	2	4	0	4	4	4	—41—6

THIRD SET.

Kumagae	1	5	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	1	7—46—5
Murray	4	3	5	5	2	2	0	7	1	7	4	9—49—7

DOUBLES.

Clarence J. Griffin and Roland Roberts vs. Walter Merrill Hall and Charles M. Bull, Jr.

FIRST SET.

Hall and Bull—	8	1	4	2	4	3	4	5	4	5	3	0—43—5
Griffin and Roberts—	6	4	1	4	2	5	1	7	2	7	5	4—48—7

SECOND SET.

Hall and Bull	4	2	2	1	4	2	0	1	—16—2		
Griffin and Roberts	1	4	4	4	0	4	4	4	—25—6		

THIRD SET.

Hall and Bull	0	3	2	2	3	4	2	7	7	3	—31—3	
Griffin and Roberts	4	6	4	3	0	4	5	5	5	—37—6		

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 9; Chicago, 4.
Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 3.
St. Louis, 9; Pittsburgh, 8. (First Game.)
Pittsburgh, 9; St. Louis, 5. (Second game; called fifth inning; darkness.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	62	44	.585
Cleveland	61	48	.560
Chicago	62	49	.559
St. Louis	60	52	.536
Detroit	60	52	.536
New York	55	52	.514
Washington	52	55	.481
Philadelphia	22	81	.214

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	62	37	.626
Boston	58	39	.598
Philadelphia	58	42	.580
New York	52	47	.525
Pittsburgh	44	55	.444
Chicago	46	59	.438
St. Louis	47	62	.431
Cincinnati	42	68	.382

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Washington at Boston.
Detroit at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
(Two Games.)
Boston at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

CARDS WIN WITH 23 HITS.

Pirates Take Second Game After Five Innings of Wild Base Stealing.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—St. Louis battered three Pittsburgh pitchers for twenty-three hits in the first game today, winning in eleven innings, 9 to 8. The second game was called on account of darkness at the end of five innings, Pittsburgh winning, 9 to 5. Bescher's double in the eleventh scored Smith, who had walked, with the winning run of the first game.

After Pittsburgh had pounded Watson for eight runs, the second game resolved itself into a joke, catchers on both sides allowing players to run the paths wildly in an effort to get Umpire Quigley to call the game. Both games were played on a mud-laden field, and many chances which could have been possible outs on a dry field went for hits. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith,cf	6	1	2	1	0	Baird,3b	5	1	1	2	3
Corhan,ss	6	0	2	1	6	Carey,cf	6	0	1	1	0
Bescher,lf	7	1	3	2	0	Schulte,lf	5	1	0	2	0
Hornsby,3b	6	0	2	1	1	H'chman,rf	6	2	2	2	0
Wilson,1b	4	1	2	3	0	Johnston,1b	5	1	2	17	1
Long,rf	2	0	0	0	0	F'rm'r,2b,ss	5	1	2	0	9
Miller,1b	6	2	3	14	0	M'C'rthy,ss	2	0	1	3	4
Gonzales,c	5	2	4	8	0	aFischer	1	0	0	0	0
Betzel,2b	3	0	0	3	4	Gantner,p	1	0	0	0	2
Steele,p	1	0	1	0	0	Schmidt,c	5	1	2	4	1
dButler	1	0	1	0	0	Jacobs,p	2	0	0	0	1
Williams,p	2	0	0	0	0	bCostello	1	0	0	0	0
Meadows,p	0	0	0	0	0	Evans,p	1	0	0	0	0
eSnyder	1	0	0	0	0	cSchultz,2b	2	1	2	1	1
Ames,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	53	9	23	33	11	Total	46	8	13	*31	21

*One out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for McCarthy in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Jacobs in seventh inning.
c-Batted for Evans in eighth inning.
d-Batted for Steele in third inning.
e-Batted for Meadows in tenth inning.
Errors—Ames, Farmer, (2,) Schmidt.

St. Louis	0	0	5	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1—9
Pittsburgh	0	1	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0—8

Two-base hits—Bescher, (2,) Schultz, Miller. Three-base hit—Gonzales. Stolen base—Baird. Sacrifice hits—Corhan, Johnston. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; St. Louis, 17. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Steele, 2; off Meadows, 1; off Kantlehner, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Jacobs, 16 hits, 5 runs in six innings; off Steele, 5 hits, 3 runs in three innings; off Evans, 2 hits, no runs in one inning; off Williams, 6 hits, 5 runs in four and two-thirds innings; off Kantlehner, 5 hits, 2 runs in three and one-third innings; off Meadows, 2 hits, no runs in two and one-half innings; off Ames, no hits, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Steele, 1; by Williams, 8; by Meadows, 1; by Ames, 1; by Jacobs, 1; by Kantlehner, 1. Time of game—Two hours and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Quigley.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baird,3b	1	2	0	0	0	Smith,cf	3	1	1	0	0
Carey,cf	2	2	1	4	0	Corhan,ss	3	0	1	0	1
Schulte,lf	3	2	2	1	0	Bescher,lf	3	0	0	3	0
H'chman,rf	3	2	2	1	1	Hornsby,3b	3	1	1	0	2
Johnston,1b	3	1	1	4	0	Wilson,rf	3	2	2	2	0
Farmer,2b	3	0	1	0	0	Miller,1b	3	0	2	6	0
McCarthy,ss	3	0	2	0	0	Snyder,c	3	0	1	1	0
Fischer,c	3	0	0	5	1	Betzel,2b	2	0	0	3	2
Harmon,p	3	0	0	0	0	Watson,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Lotz,p	1	0	0	0	1
						aLong	1	0	0	0	0
						Jasper,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	24	9	8	15	4	Total	25	5	7	15	6

a-Batted for Lotz in fourth inning.
Errors—Baird, Hornsby, (2,) Wilson, Miller.

Pittsburgh	4	4	0	1	0—9						
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	3—5						

Called on account of darkness.
Two-base hit—Johnston. Three-base hit—Hinchman. Home run—Wilson. Stolen bases—Carey, (2,) Smith, (2,) Corhan, (2,) Hornsby, (2,) Wilson, Miller, (2,) Snyder, (2,) Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 3; off Watson, 2; off Lotz, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Harmon, 7 hits, 5 runs in five innings; off Watson, 6 hits, 7 runs in one and one-third innings; off Lotz, 1 hit, no runs in two and two-thirds innings; off Jasper, 1 hit, 1 run in one inning. Struck out—By Harmon, 5; by Watson, 1. Time of game—One hour. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Orth.

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 3; New Haven, 2. (11 innings.)

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 1; Nashville, 0.
New Orleans, 5; Mobile, 3. (1st game.)
New Orleans, 2; Mobile, 1. (2d game.)
Memphis-Little Rock game postponed; rain.

New York State League.

Wilkes-Barre, 5; Utica, 4.
Albany, 5; Binghamton, 3.
Scranton, 2; Syracuse, 0. (First game.)
Scranton, 4; Syracuse, 2. (Second game.)
Harrisburg, 8; Elmira, 1.

MATTY'S REDS WIN IN THE ELEVENTH

Spot Cubs Three Runs and Then Overhaul and Pass Them in First Game of Series.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 13.—In an eleven-inning contest Cincinnati won the first game of the series from Chicago here today by the score of 4 to 3. In the first inning Chicago took a three-run lead when Flack doubled and scored on Mann's single. Saier singled, stole second and both he and Mann scored on Archer's single.

In the second inning Chase singled, Wingo walked and Neale singled, filling the bases. Chase and Wingo scored on Louden's single. Seaton was then relieved by Prendergast, who held the local men safe until the sixth inning, when the score was tied with two singles and an error.

In the eleventh inning Griffith tripled and Chase and Wingo were purposely passed, filling the bases. On an infield hit Griffith was caught at the plate, but when Elliott tried to complete a double play Chase scored the winning run.

Archer and Kelly were both hurt and had to retire from the game. The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	5	0	0	5	3	Zeider,3b,lf	4	0	0	0	2
Roush,cf	5	0	6	2	0	Flack,rf	5	1	3	6	0
Griffith,rf	5	1	2	4	0	Mann,lf,cf	5	1	2	2	0
Chase,1b	4	2	2	10	1	Saier,1b	5	1	1	9	0
Wingo,c	3	1	0	3	4	Mollwitz,1b	2	0	1	6	0
Neale,lf	5	0	2	1	0	Knabe,2b	5	0	2	4	3
Louden,2b	5	0	2	3	3	Archer,c	3	0	1	0	0
Elmer,ss	4	0	0	4	3	Elliott,c	3	0	1	4	0
Mitchell,p	4	0	1	1	1	Kelly,cf	3	0	0	3	0
						Zim'man,3b	2	0	0	0	0
						Wortman,ss	4	0	1	0	0
						Seaton,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Prend'gast,p	4	0	2	0	1
Total	40	4	9	33	15	Total	42	3	13	*22	9

*Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Wingo, Elliott, (2,) Wortman.

Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1—4
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hit—Flack. Three-base hit—Griffith. Stolen bases—Saier, Mann, Flack, Neale, Chase. Sacrifice hits—Zeider, Elliott. Double play—Wortman, Knabe, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 7. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Seaton, 1; off Prendergast, 2; off Mitchell, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Seaton, 3 hits, 2 runs in one inning, (none out in second;) off Prendergast, 6 hits, 1 run in nine and two-thirds innings; off Mitchell, 13 hits, 3 runs in eleven innings. Struck out—By Prendergast, 1; by Mitchell, 1. Passed ball—Elliott. Time of game—Two hours and nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

WHITE SOX FALL A PEG.

Lose Last Game of Detroit Series and Slide Into Third Place.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The White Sox dropped back into third place today when they were defeated, 9 to 4, in the final game of the series with Detroit. The Tigers bunched hits off Scott, Williams and Russell, and this assault, coupled with costly errors by Terry and J. Collins, gave them the game. Chicago had opportunities to score, but failed on account of poor base running. The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	5	1	2	3	4	J.Collins,rf	4	0	0	4	1
Bush,ss	5	0	0	3	1	W'ver,3b,ss	4	1	0	1	2
Cobb,cf	5	3	2	2	0	E.Collins,2b	4	2	2	0	1
Veach,lf	5	2	2	5	1	Jackson,lf	3	2	1	4	0
Cree'ord,rf	3	2	1	2	0	Scott,ss	5	0	0	1	4
Burns,1b	5	1	2	13	1	Fournier,1b	3	0	0	5	0
Young,2b	5	0	2	0	3	Felsch,cf	4	0	0	0	1
McKee,c	2	0	1	1	0	Schalk,c	4	0	0	5	0
aHeiman	0	0	0	0	0	Terry,p	2	0	0	0	2
Baker,c	0	0	0	2	0	cMurphy	0	0	0	0	0
Spencer,c	1	1	0	0	0	Russell,p	0	0	0	0	1
James,p	1	1	1	0	3	Scott,p	0	0	0	0	0
bDubuc	1	0	0	0	0	Williams,p	1	0	0	0	1
Coveleskie,p	2	0	0	0	3	McMullin, 2b,3b	0	0	0	2	0
Total	42	9	15	27	18	Total	31	4	6	*28	11

a-Batted for McKee in sixth inning.
b-Batted for James in sixth inning.
*Young out, hit by batted ball.
c-Ran for Terry in the seventh inning.
Errors—Vitt, Burns, Young, Baker, J. Collins, Terry.

Detroit	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	3	—9	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	—4	

Two base hits—Veach, Jackson, Burns, Young. Three base hits—Vitt, E. Collins, Crawford. Home bases—E. Collins, Cobb. Sacrifice hits—James, Williams. Double plays—Cobb and Burns, Cobb and Bush, Vitt, Burns, Coveleskie, and Baker; Veach, Vitt, and Burns. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Detroit, 9. First base onerrors—Chicago, 3; Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Of Williams, 1; off Coveleskie, 2; off Scott, 1; off J. Collins, 1; off Russell, 4 hits, 2 runs in two and two-third innings; off Scott, 5 hits, 4 runs in two and two-third innings; off Williams, 6 hits, no runs in four and one-third innings; off Russell, 4 hits, 2 runs in two innings; off James, 4 hits, 2 runs in five innings; off Coveleskie, 2 hits, 2 runs in four innings. Struck out—By Scott, 2; by James, 1; by Williams, 2; by Coveleskie, 1. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Owens.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0
Rochester	3	13	5

Second Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	2	10	0
Newark	4	10	1

AT PROVIDENCE.

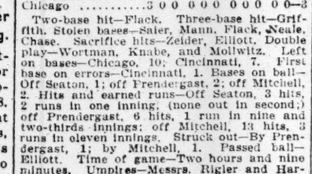
	R.	H.	E.
Providence	9	14	3
Montreal	2	4	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Providence	58	44	.569
Buffalo	58	45	.563
Baltimore	53	49	.520
Montreal	51	48	.515
Toronto	49	49	.500
Richmond	48	51	.485
Rochester	41	56	.423
Newark	42	58	.420

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Buffalo at Newark.
Toronto at Providence.
Montreal at Baltimore.
Rochester at Richmond.



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Comment on Current Events in Sports

Day Breaks for the Umpire.

The broad palm of the National League has been interjected as a bulwark between the often-harried but ever-imperturbable umpire and his uniformed baiters. No longer will a runner who has reached first base one inch to the rear of the fielded ball salve his disappointment by offering to purchase for the arbiter a tin cup and a little dog to lead him. The batter who has misjudged a third good one and allowed it to whiz past intact, can never again cover his humiliation under a glare of indignation, hurl his bat toward the dugout, and suggest that the umpire has missed his calling, having evidently been designed by nature to be either ballast for a balloon or bait for catfish. The catcher who thinks that fourth ball should have been called a strike will feel the grip of the moguls if he intimates aloud that men of attainments far superior to those of the umpire peer from barred rooms in Matteawan.

In short, the merry little game of heckling the arbiters is no more, as far as the players of the elder major circuit are concerned. Silence will be their only rejoinder to the dicta of the field tribunal, and if black thoughts darken their minds, or bitter grief gnaws their vitals, they may not give such verbal form, but must wait and sob their sorrows forth on their pillows in the night's still watches. For the umpire is henceforth immune, incommunicado, sacrosanct to the players on the field.

That the magnates of the league are entirely correct and wise in their attitude and decision is so obvious as to be beyond debate. Many persons will wish that their authority extended to the grand stand and the bleachers, and that the wretched sportsmen who love to shriek—from a distance and in a crowd—barbed words at an umpire who has incurred their displeasure, could be disciplined for the better comfort of those who enjoy the game for the game's sake.

Umpires, of course, err, having much in common with other mites of humanity. They err, even, at times, profusely. Nevertheless, they are commonly correct in their diagnoses, even in the instances in which their judgment is most vigorously questioned. Their faculties are trained for just this work, and they have every advantage of position and of knowledge to give accurate decisions. Their mistakes are few and inadvertent, and it is necessary for the best interests of baseball that they should not be subjected to insult from disgruntled players, but should constitute a respected tribunal.

***

The New York Y. C's Cruise.

There are two distinct phases of the annual cruises of the New York Yacht Club. The sporting side always takes care of itself, as the members of the club are thoroughly fond of yacht racing in all its phases. Commodore Baker evidently had in mind a restoration of the social side in making the cruise take in such out-of-the-way places as Fort Pond Bay and Mattapoisett. Time was when the visiting from yacht to yacht developed a social side that was one of the peculiar charms of the cruise. It was the purpose of the Commodore to restore that attribute at those two remote and socially dull points by making the yacht sociability the only means of recreation the members of the club would have. But poor yachting weather operated against the plan. Winds failed in the run from New London to Fort Pond Bay, and again from the latter port to Mattapoisett. The yachtsmen were so tired after their endeavors to sail the races that they had no heart for social amenities. Even had the weather favored it is a question if his plans would have met with success in these days of palatial steamers and floating palaces which follow the racing craft and make floating homes immediately available for their owners. No such social homogeneity as existed twenty-five years ago exists. Differences in social customs can be expected, in the opinion of the yachtsmen of today, who very frankly confessed its impossibility after the cruise was ended.

That other phase for which the cruise was primarily organized—the sporting side—was a success in every way. Elena's wonderful sailing qualities in the schooner class and Aurora's among the sloops had much of the old-time salt water wind-jammers' tang about them, and only the light winds, which would hardly fill their sails, prevented the mammoth, old-time three-master, the international ocean racer Atlantic, from firing the hearts of the most enthusiastic deep-water sailors who made the cruise. These had just a touch of that fire when Atlantic overhauled and rushed through the fleet on the run from New Haven to New London, when the wind, following a two-hour calm, freshened to a half gale. The new forty-footers failed to satisfy their owners during the cruise, as they had previously failed in the Sound races, and they will be rerigged with bowsprits during the Winter, as has already been foretold in THE TIMES.

There was praise for Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., on all sides. He was a tireless, resourceful, ubiquitous commander. His flagship seemed always at hand when danger or delay threatened. His eyes were always watching the smaller craft, and he autocratically impressed the magnificent steamers into service to tow to harbor a disabled yacht or wornout crew. It was the irony of fate that his own splendid yacht, Ventura, should go aground when he was off on one of these errands of thoughtfulness.

***

Rooney, Champion Single Sculler.

Thomas J. Rooney of the Ravenswood Boat Club, a thin young Long Islander, rather spare of flesh but well supplied with grit, is the new national champion sculler by virtue of his victory over John B. Kelly of the Vespers. Through years of patient labor Rooney brought himself to the point of perfection where he could and did win the quarter mile dash, the association senior singles, and the championship singles at the same national championship regatta, the one which came to a conclusion at Detroit on Saturday. To win any one of these races is a feat to be proud of; to win all three at the same regatta is an achievement that may be equaled but can never be surpassed. Through years of defeats, in the face of discouragement, with nothing to cling to except his own belief that he could pull a shell through the water faster than any one else in this country, Rooney spent many weary hours on the water with the sculls and in the boathouse with his rigging. He changed his style, he tried various boats, he experimented with his oars, he raised, lowered, extended, or drew in his outriggers—in fact he changed everything except his determination to work and to win.

In spite of the fact that Rooney has been beaten time and again by John B. Kelly, the Ravenswood sculler traveled 1,500 miles to Duluth for just another chance, and, having received the chance, he made the most of it. By coming from behind and winning in the last fierce dash for the line, by pulling his hardest at the point where mediocre oarsmen crumple up, he proved that he possessed what every champion should have—a heart that holds its courage and a spirit that never loses its fight.

As for the rest of the national regatta, Duluth once again proved that the Western oarsmen are supreme. The Duluth Boat Club won every race on the program except the four singles contests. Nine out of thirteen forty-four first prizes out of a total of forty-eight, is a record that can be equaled only by the performance of the same club at Springfield last year, where it won ten out of thirteen races, and forty-eight prizes out of a total of fifty-one. James Edward Hanlan Ten Eyck and his brother Ned are doubtless great teachers, but it must also be admitted by unprejudiced observers that they have apt pupils in the Duluth oarsmen.

***

Small Distances as Great Problems.

Eighteen inches is an exceedingly small matter if a man is buying a million-acre ranch, but if that same distance separates the ball and the cup on the putting green with a title or a purse at stake it becomes a matter of serious moment. Gil Nicholls, former metropolitan open champion and twice runner-up for the national open title, has known this for many years. He has seen a space of eighteen inches increase visibly until it seemed to be the same number of feet, while the 4¼-inch cup dwindled to the diameter of a thimble with, though familiarity is supposed to breed contempt, it was a succession of just such situations that wrecked the chances of the Great Neck professional at Shawnee last week.

Nicholls and Walter Hagen were tied at 225 strokes for three rounds and were paired off together for the deciding round. On the first hole the young Rochester golfer took a 7 to a 5 for Nicholls. With both players going at an average 75 rate for the round, two strokes loomed as large as the Buckwood Mountain. On the next green Hagen pitched up his approach shot and went down in one putt, much to the astonishment of Nicholls and the gallery, and when Nicholls was called upon to hole out from an exceedingly short distance he missed amid a silence that was as expressive as the roaring of the bull of Bashan.

After losing a stroke for his submarine performance at the brook on the fourth hole, Nicholls had another short putt on the fifth to equal Hagen's figures for the hole, but once again the distance seemed to increase enormously, the cup dwindled, the putter felt like an article of furniture in his hands, and the putt was missed! The irony of fate was only too evident, for on the seventh green he holed a long, curling, downhill putt that wiped out Hagen's two-stroke lead and brought the contest on even terms again. He could hole the long ones, but the wee sma' putts, like the wee sma' hours, were the sources of trials and tribulations. He missed another short one on the eighth green and another on the ninth, his glares at the inanimate sphere were increasing in caloric power, and his state of mind can better be imagined than described. From bad to worse it went, with a poor 7 on an easy five-hole as the climax, and from a tie for first place Nicholls sank to a tie for fourth and fifth money.

There is no moral in such a tale, and there is no known cure for such a disease, yet as small souls are prone to take comfort by the weaknesses of the great, it may soothe some outraged duffer as his ball glides by, around, or in and out of the cup, to know that it was by just such methods that Gil Nicholls, twice metropolitan open champion, lost the Shawnee invitation open tournament, anno Domini, 1916.

***

Is McLoughlin Still the Comet?

The gazé of tennis followers is now turning to the season's supreme test, the national championships, and reflection on the title play to come cannot do other than bring to mind the name of Maurice E. McLoughlin, once the acknowledged leader, but now the most uncertain figure in the field of tennis. What will be his place? That is the question most frequently heard when there is discussion as to the outcome of the premier tournament and there are few who can give an answer satisfying to themselves or convincing to their friends. Even those who look upon him as the greatest player of all time, and there are many such, are not prepared to say that the Comet will reassert his supremacy. In fact, there are grave doubts concerning the Californian.

Reports have come out of the West, and there is no reason to doubt their fairness, that the one great McLoughlin has passed his prime on the courts; that his once picturesque playing has lost its fire; that he is now no more formidable than some of the lesser lights who would have been easy prey to his skill of two years ago. It is even asserted that some of the Californians who cherish the place which McLoughlin has won for the Golden Gate are loath to see him come East this season, fearing that the idol will prove only clay. McLoughlin, however, will come for the championships, so it is announced, his first appearance being at the Southampton invitation event.

That is still a week away and until then there will be no opportunity for knowing whether the McLoughlin of old may be expected to display his brilliant tennis in the All Comers, or whether a new McLoughlin will be seen, who will be in a sense a stranger to Eastern eyes. The California boy may be certain that he will always hold a place of interest, no matter how great or how little the skill that he now possesses. The memory of the past assures that. Perhaps, however, all rumors are wrong and McLoughlin will appear in the East with the wonderful game which made California tennis famous. If such be the case, some of those who are counting themselves favorites for this year's championship will have to look to their laurels.

BIG SLOOPS IN COLLISION.

Wasaka Loses Mast and Coot Its Lead Keel Off New Rochelle.

With a crash that could be heard half a mile, two sloop yachts collided yesterday just before the start of the special race of the handicap class off New Rochelle. Over the side, with its gaff, boom, mainsail, and jib attached, went the mast of the Wasaka, one of the sloops owned by W. L. Coursen, and at about the same moment the lead keel of H. Wennemer's Coot, the other sloop, dropped off and sank in the Sound. The Coot capsized immediately, throwing all her crew into the water. She did not sink and all were saved in a few minutes. Both yachts were towed into the harbor. The Wasaka went to an anchorage and the Coot to the beach, where she will be hauled out and fitted with a new keel unless a diver finds the old one.

By reason of the accident the race, which was a special one for a cup offered by Captain Eckart of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, was called off. It was while the yachts were manoeuvring for positions that the collision occurred. The Wasaka measures 47 feet over all and 29 feet at the water line. She was built by the Herreshoffs in 1905. The Coot was designed by C. C. Mower and built in 1909 by J. S. Sheppard, is 35 feet over all and has a 20-foot water line.

Hydra Leads Stars Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Aug. 13.—With a strong northwest breeze blowing across Manhasset Bay, fast time was made in an interclub race of the Star Class this afternoon. Hydra, owned and guided by Charles E. Hyde and sailing the colors of the Port Washington Yacht Club, again won by a margin of 1 minute and 28 seconds over E. C. Unitt's Vega. Five of the other yachts crossed the line in quick succession. The summaries:

INTERCLUB RACE—STAR CLASS.
Start, 4:40. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht, and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Hydra,

LIVELY FOOTBALL SEASON IN VIEW

A FOOTBALL FEAST TO BE SET FORTH

Many Intersectional Contests Will Add Flavor to Coming Gridiron Season.

SCHEDULES SHOW CHANGES

Elevens Which Have Never Before Clashed Are to Meet—Two Big Games Hereabouts Nov. 25.

Intersectional games stand out as a feature of the football season of 1916, which will be under way before many weeks have been checked from the calendar. Almost every section of the country will be represented in these gridiron clashes, and indications point to unusual interest and enthusiasm in the great American college game this Fall. Close to three months' play will be witnessed this season, as the opening game is scheduled for Sept. 16, and the closing contests will not be staged until Dec. 9.

Each year the number of games increases, and the coming season finds more games scheduled than was the case twelve months ago. According to the list prepared in connection with the revised rules of play, the teams of the leading colleges and universities of the country will figure in more than 1,300 contests, while the preparatory and high school elevens will compete in more than twice that number, bringing the total close to the four thousand mark.

A comparison of the schedules for the coming season and those of the last few years shows a number of changes. The Carlisle Indian School eleven, which has made football history in the past, does not appear among the leading competitors for gridiron honors, and Columbia University is again found listed for games with colleges which are in the first flight of Eastern football institutions.

There is an unusual number of contests scheduled for Fridays, but the Saturday games are still overwhelmingly in the majority. Although the so-called championship games are not scheduled until the closing weeks of November, the height of the season, so far as the number of games is concerned, will be reached late in October, and there are two Saturdays when the college contests each day pass the hundred mark. The climax comes with the playing of the Harvard-Yale game at New Haven and the Army-Navy game at New York on the same day—Nov. 25. On the basis of past attendance and receipts these two games should attract close to 100,000 spectators, while the gate receipts may exceed $200,000.

Leading Intersectional Contests.

Among the more important intersectional games are those between Syracuse and Ohio, Army and Washington and Lee, Yale and Virginia, Harvard and North Carolina, Illinois and Colgate, Minnesota and North Dakota, Virginia Poly and Yale, Georgetown and Dartmouth, Michigan and Syracuse, Harvard and Virginia, Notre Dame and Army, Missouri and Texas, Dartmouth and West Virginia, Bucknell and Washington and Lee. Efforts are still being made to bring a Pacific Coast university eleven East for one or two big games, and there will be the usual intersectional contests between the leading school teams of the Middle West and the East immediately following the close of the regular interscholastic schedules.

The University of California will be the first on the gridiron this Fall, the Berkeley team getting into action on Saturday, Sept. 16. Seven days later Dartmouth, Harvard, and Georgetown will be among the larger colleges to start active football competition. On the last Saturday of September Cornell, Princeton, Syracuse, Army, Navy, Pennsylvania, Yale, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and a few of the Middle Western colleges will play their opening games. Michigan starts her gridiron campaign on the following Wednesday, and on Saturday, Oct. 7, Chicago, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, and other members of the conference follow suit.

Yale will depart from the conventional football program on Friday, Oct. 20, by playing Virginia Poly at New Haven, but this is an exceptional move made necessary by the fact that the Yale bowl will be used on Saturday for the staging of a special pageant. The last Saturday of October will witness the initial meetings of the elevens of the larger universities of both the East and West, and the results of these games will have a direct bearing on the final outcome of the championship claims of the contending teams. Cornell will line up against Harvard, Dartmouth will tackle Princeton, Michigan will have Syracuse as an opponent, Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh clash, North and South Dakota meet in their annual game, Tennessee plays the University of Florida, Vanderbilt and Virginia come together, and Yale will seek to defeat Washington and Jefferson.

Chief Games of Early November.

The opening Saturday of November will witness the following important games: Harvard vs. Virginia, Dartmouth vs. Syracuse, Army vs. Notre Dame, Minnesota vs. Illinois, Missouri vs. Texas, California vs. Southern California, Yale vs. Colgate, Pennsylvania vs. Lafayette, Washington vs. Oregon, Chicago vs. Purdue, and Georgetown vs. Louisville. A week later Harvard and Princeton, Cornell and Michigan, and Pennsylvania and Dartmouth will furnish the feature games of the East, while Tennessee and Vanderbilt, Virginia and South Carolina, and Washington and Lee and Bucknell are contending for honors in the South. Few, if any, of the conference college teams will play that day, but the following Saturday will find them all battling for football glory.

On that occasion Wisconsin vs. Minnesota and Chicago vs. Illinois will be the big contests in the Middle West, and Yale vs. Princeton, Harvard vs. Brown, and Syracuse vs. Colgate the Eastern feature games. Pennsylvania will journey to Ann Arbor for her annual meeting with Michigan, Notre Dame will face the Michigan Aggies, and California and Washington hold forth on the Pacific Coast, while the big scholastic game of the East will be staged when Andover and Exeter meet.

An exceptional situation will confront football fans of the East on Saturday, Nov. 25, for the Harvard-Yale game will be played at New Haven, while the annual Army-Navy game will be staged at New York. In the Middle West Chicago meets Minnesota, and Wisconsin plays Illinois. Pennsylvania will depart from her usual custom of resting previous to the Thanksgiving Day game with Cornell, and will meet West Virginia Wesleyan. The Cornell-Pennsylvania contest will be the feature of Thanksgiving Day with the Brown-Colgate and the Pittsburgh-Penn State games a close second in the East. In the South, Vanderbilt vs. University of the South, Kentucky vs. Tennessee, Alabama vs. Georgia, and Virginia vs. North Carolina will all be star contests. In the West, Nebraska vs. Notre Dame, California vs. Washington, South California vs. Oregon Aggies, and several other contests between State universities and agricultural schools will be among the more prominent games. The season will end on Saturday, Dec. 9, with two intersectional games, in which Georgetown will play Tulane at New Orleans and Southern California will face Arizona at Tucson.

DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
THE SCOTCH of GREAT AGE

POLO TOURNEY NEARS END.

Two Matches Remain in Atlantic Cup Series at Narragansett Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 13.—In the semi-final for the Atlantic Cups Tuesday the Meadow Brook Rugby polo four will have to concede seven goals by handicap to the Point Judith team. The winner will meet the Aiken Red Birds in the final on Thursday. These two games will bring the number of tournament matches here this season to twenty-eight, exclusive of special events, and will terminate the most successful tournament held by the Polo Association at Point Judith since 1912 and 1913.

There will be a special match at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow. In addition to the Atlantic Cup polo on Tuesday and Thursday there will be polo every day in the week, as there are forty players and 200 mounts here desirous of keeping up the sport.

An announcement concerning the Intercircuit Cup tournament at the Philadelphia Country Club is that a Long Island team will consist of Harry Eaton, forward; Harry T. Peters, No. 2; A. C. Schwartz, No. 3, and Benjamin K. Gatins, back.

TROTTERS AT COLUMBUS.

Grand Circuit Racing Offers Week of Good Sport.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 13.—The fifth meeting of the 1916 Grand Circuit racing will open here tomorrow under the auspices of the Columbus Driving Park Company. Pacers and trotters of the circuit are assembled here today. Nineteen events compose the program of the week's speed competition. All of the events are filled with well-rounded fields, only a few of the colt class heats having a small number of starters. Some of the fields of aged performers are expected to be so large that division will be necessary.

Monday's program opens with the Mills Restaurant Sweepstakes for two-year-old trotters, with five entries, two from the McDonald stable, one from that of T. W. Murphy, and two of the Walter Cox collection. Class races will be by 2:05 pacers, 2:18 trotters, and 2:15 pacers.

DYKER MEADOW PAIR WINS.

Defeat Visiting Golf Professionals on Second Extra Hole.

Harry Dunn and Billy Welsh of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club defeated Tom Boyd, the Fox Hills professional, and Jimmy Crosson, the professional of the Marine and Field Club, by 1 up on the second extra hole in a thirty-six-hole professional match over the Dyker Meadow course yesterday. The winners completed the morning round of eighteen holes, 4 up. The visiting professionals regained the lost holes in the afternoon play and took the lead. The match was halved when Dunn ran down a putt for a par 4 on the thirty-sixth hole. The first extra hole was halved, but Dunn got a 3 on the thirty-eighth, winning the match.

KRAMER WINS MATCH RACE.

Defeats Arthur Spencer, Toronto Cyclist, in Two Straight Heats.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—Frank Kramer, the national champion, had little trouble in beating Arthur Spencer of Toronto in a special two-thirds mile match race here this afternoon. The sixteen times titleholder turned the trick in two straight heats.

In the first heat Spencer was leading with two laps to go. Kramer jumped him just as the bell sounded for the last lap and went into the lead. Spencer gave Kramer a hard fight, but was a length behind at the finish. In the second heat Kramer rode from in front.

Alfred Grenda and Jackie Clark beat Marcel Dupuy and Oscar Egg in two straight heats of a one-mile team match race. Grenda did the sprinting in each heat, beating out Dupuy both times.

Spencer, for the sixth successive time, won the Brassard race, a one-mile match which carries with it a $50 prize. Spencer was pitted against Eddie Madden. He nipped him at the tape and won by a wheel.

The one-mile open professional race brought a good finish. Reggie McNamara led for a lap and one-half, beating out Bob Spears at the finish.

Eddie Byron of Australia won the Australian pursuit race for the amateurs. He caught John Staehle after riding seven miles and three laps. The one-third mile handicap for the amateurs went to William Spencer of Toronto, who started from the ten-yard mark.

Reggie McNamara, riding from scratch, won the two-mile handicap for professionals.

92D ST. TEAM IS WINNER.

Loses Final Game, But Captures Y. M. H. A. League Baseball Pennant.

Although beaten in the final game of the championship series by Borough Park yesterday, the Ninety-second Street Branch has captured the Young Men's Hebrew Association baseball pennant for 1916 with a percentage of .910. The New York boys lost yesterday by a score of 5 to 4, but finished the season with ten victories and one defeat. The final standing of the league follows:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Ninety-second Street	10	1	.910
Borough Park	8	2	.800
Mount Vernon	6	4	.600
West Side	5	4	.555
South Brooklyn	3	5	.375
Bath Beach	2	6	.250
Staten Island	1	5	.166
Williamsburg	1	6	.143
Bronx	1	6	.143

Reach Final on Haworth Courts.

As a result of the semi-finals for the annual lawn tennis championship of the Haworth Country Club, Harold Naisawald and Frank B. Knapp will come together in the finals as last year, when Naisawald won. The latter defeated Denman Fink in the semi-finals, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, while Knapp defeated Newman Hamlink, 6—2, 6—4. Frank Hennessy won the Tennis Committee cup by defeating Henry Collins, 6—2, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

Evers Is Ill with Neuritis.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Captain John J. Evers of the Boston National League Club is at his home here suffering considerable pain in his left arm from a renewed neuritis attack. The leader of the Braves has been spending sleepless nights recently, as the sore spot does not yield to treatment. Evers doesn't know when he will be able to don his uniform.

Western Chess Play Begins Today.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Jackson W. Showalter of Georgetown, Ky., will defend his title of Western States chess champion in a tournament here beginning tomorrow.

Some of the best chess players in the country will take part, including Norman T. Whitaker of Washington, D. C., who was the only player to defeat Showalter in last year's meet. Other players of note entered are Wilbur L. Moorman of Lynchburg, Va., President of the Western States Chess Association, and W. C. Hines, Savannah, Miss.

Lyceum Opens Season Tonight.

Miss Ann Murdock, in "Please Help Emily," will open the season at the Lyceum Theatre tonight, starting the Autumn campaign of the Charles Frohman Company. The performance will begin promptly at 8:20 o'clock. Miss Murdock's supporting company is headed by Charles Cherry and Ferdinand Gottschalk, and includes Jeffreys Lewis, Alice John, Hubert Druce, Kenyon Musgrave, John Harwood, Sydney Blair, Jules Raucourt, Maud Milton, and J. J. Horwitz.

PLANT LOWERS OWN TWO-MILE RECORD

Junior Metropolitan Mile Champion Wins Brooklyn A. A.'s Feature Race in 9:58.

James W. Plant of the Long Island A. C., junior Metropolitan mile champion, ran the fastest two miles of his career yesterday in winning the feature event of the Brooklyn A. A.'s annual games on the half-mile dirt trotting track of the Parkway Driving Club, Brooklyn. In a scratch event, Plant journeyed the two miles in 9 minutes 58 seconds, showing greatly improved form over last season when he captured the same exhibition in 10:26. Johnny Bell of the New York A. C., finished forty yards back after running on even terms with Plant for three quarters of the distance. Aaron Morris, the colored veteran of the St. Christopher Club, took third place.

After a several months rest from from competition, Mike Devanney of the Millrose A. A. came back to the athletic trail yesterday to win the half-mile special from George Kimball of the Long Island A. C., and A. J. Dougherty of the Paulist A. C. in 1:58. Kimball led Devanney to within 150 yards of the tape, when the former two-mile indoor champion passed him to win by eight yards.

Although beaten because of handicaps that ranged beyond a quarter of a mile, Eddie Mayo, the Brooklyn organization's leading athlete, established a new club record for two miles when he finished third to Ben and Joseph Finklestein in 10 minutes 4 seconds. Ben Finklestein won from the 350 yard mark in 9:55 1-5. The former club record was 10:26, made by Johnny Bell.

The summaries:

Two-Mile Run, Scratch, Open.—Won by James W. Plant, Long Island A. C.; John D. Bell, New York A. C., second; Aaron Morris, St. Christopher A. C., third. Time—9:58.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap, Open.—Won by K. Zulch, unattached, (35 seconds;) J. L. Aaronson, Ægistime A. C., (15 seconds,) second; William Plant, Long Island A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—8:11.

880-Yard Run, Scratch, Open.—Won by Mike Devanney, Millrose A. A.; George Kimball, Long Island A. C., second; A. J. Dougherty, Paulist A. C., third. Time—1:58.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by C. Shapiro, (10 inches,) with 5 feet 9 inches; M. Ruber, (6 inches,) second, with 5 feet 4 inches; C. Gerndt, (4 inches,) third, with 5 feet 2 inches.

Putting 8-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by E. Bloomgarten, (7 feet,) with 43 feet 2 inches; G. Silvia, (scratch,) second, with 40 feet; C. Gerndt, (9 feet,) third, with 34 feet 11 inches.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by C. Gerndt, (2 feet 6 inches,) with 17 feet 11 inches; Eddie Mayo, M. Ruber, and C. Shapiro, (each with 4 inches,) tied for second place with 16 feet 4 inches.

75-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by C. Shapiro, (3½ yards;) E. Bloomgarten, (2 yards,) second; R. Christ, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:8 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by E. Bloomgarten, (5 yards;) C. Shapiro, (8 yards,) second; R. Christ, (15 yards,) third. Time—0:23 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Sherman, (75 yards;) Joseph Ober, (75 yards,) second; Frank Ruddy, (65 yards,) third. Time—2:05.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Ben Finkelstein, (350 yards;) Joseph Sherman, (435 yards,) second; Eddie Mayo, (scratch,) third. Time—9:35 1-5.

JENKINS SETS NEW MARK.

Schoolboy Champion Lowers Macombs Dam Park Mile Record.

Frank Jenkins, the two-mile interscholastic champion and record holder, yesterday ran the fastest mile ever recorded in competition at Macomb's Dam Park when he won one of the feature events of the St. Christopher Club members' games in 4 minutes, 31 1-5 seconds. He clipped four seconds off the former record made by Harry Biddle of the Mohawk A. C. a year ago. Jenkins started from scratch in the mile, and made the pace after the first quarter, winning easily.

Jimmy Ravenell, in his high school days the fastest sprinter in the metropolitan scholastic circles, showed something like his old form when he triumphed from scratch in the 100-yard dash in 10 3-5 seconds. Ravenell gave five yards to Paul Boland, and beat him by the same distance.

Randolph Granger, the Dartmouth distance runner, was another star performer, winning both the 600-yard handicap and the 220-yard dash, and finishing second in the running high jump and 100-yard dash.

SALEM-CRESCENT MEN WIN.

Triumph Easily in Half-Mile Relay Race Over Playground Four.

A picked combination of sprinters from De Witt Clinton Playground was no match for a speedy quartet of Salem-Crescent A. C. athletes in an invitation half-mile relay race in the members' games at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday. The colored four, Herman Foster, Pete White, Rov Morse, and B. Jones, left their rival team, J. Cunningham, Paulist A. C.; Charles Mundt, New York A. C.; G. Dolan, and G. Tighe, far in the rear. The time was 1:34 1-5.

Roy Morse, the national 220-yard champion, triumphed by one foot over Herman Foster, with six yards start, in the 330-yard handicap. The title-holder caught Foster almost on the tape, and was clocked in 34 seconds flat.

John Brunson, the big distance runner, was a dual winner, annexing first place in the 1,000-yard handicap and in the two-mile scratch race. In the former he led his field from the back mark in 2:36 2-5, and in the two-mile run he was clocked in 10:33 3-5.

Quaker Ridge to Enlarge Links.

The Quaker Ridge Golf Club's course at Scarsdale will be increased to eighteen holes by next Spring. The club has just taken title to a tract of land of about 120 acres, and men are now at work laying out the second half of the course. The links are being constructed under the supervision of George Low of Baltusrol, Peter Lees, and A. W. Tillingast.

TODAY'S SARATOGA CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, contions; five and a half furlongs. Ultimatum, 110 pounds; Sandstone II., (imp.,) 106; Basil, 110; Lord Byron, 106; Amalgamator, 110; Bellringer, 118; Intrigue, 110; Pulaski, 109; Nebraska, 106; Jack Mount, (imp.,) 110; Gertrude Marie, 107; Queen of the Water, 107; Three Cheers, 106; Scarpia, II., (imp.,) 106; Warsaw, 106; Bally, 110; Sedan, 110; Woodtrap, 110, and Riposta, 107.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, steeplechase handicap; about two miles. Emerald Isle, (imp.,) 133 pounds; Bonny Laddie, 155; Faker, 130, and Skibbereen, 142.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, fillies. The Kentucky Selling; five and a half furlongs. Running Shot, 99 pounds; Whitney Belle, 106; Solveig, 104; Marie Odile, 114; Katinka, 104; Chatterbox, 104; Storm Nymph, (imp.,) 96, and Odds and Ends, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile. Leo Skolny, 120 pounds; Chiclet, (imp.,) 110; J. J. Murdock, 108; Lady Hillingdon, 104; Polroma, (imp.,) 97; Ida Claire, 102; Delancey, 95; Galner, 126; Wooden Shoes, 106; Grumpy, 107; Hank O'Day, 119; Dorcas, 97; Sharpshooter, 117; Ima Frank, 100, and Murphy, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, maidens, selling; five and a half furlongs. Burglar, 112 pounds; Shooting Star, 107; Alberta True, 111; Qui Vive, 112; Meditation, 112; Resistable, 117; High Chair, 112; Imbreed, 102; Keziah, 117; Gibraltar, 102; Kens, 112; Venture, 107; Polly Connelly, 107; Politician, 112; Ojala, 112; Our John, 111; Bar Frost, 107, and Woodfair, 116.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap, selling; a mile and eighth. Republican, 106 pounds; Star Gaze, 104; Stalwart Helen, 99; Nephthys, 110; G. M. Miller, 112; Transit, 102; Cliff Field, 104; Brave, 97; Ninety Simplex, 108; Gold Crest Boy, 115, and Bobs Olga, 95.

PLATTSBURG ARMY PASSES QUIET DAY

Gen. Wood Inspects Kits of New Students, Who Then Seek Recreation.

ROSTER OF NEW YORKERS

Part of Those Destined for Tenth Reassigned When Others Fail to Come.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 13.—Guns and pocks were laid aside today and the training camp students' activities were transferred to Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, the Hotel Champlain, and other points within reachabel distance. Every one was free until taps tonight after the regular Sunday morning inspection of equipment.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel was excused to spend the day at the Champlain. Mrs. Mitchel, who accompanied him here, has gone back to New York. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Dr. Richard Derby dined with Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. Relatives of the students crowded the hotels to capacity.

Robert W. Goelet, who enrolled for this month's camp, arrived today and will report for duty tomorrow.

General Leonard Wood personally inspected the equipment today. The men were lined up in all the company streets and stood at attention as he passed. This month's students, unlike their more fortunate predecessors, had used equipment allotted to them. The cleaning-up process preceding inspection was, therefore, much more exacting than usual.

Paul Rude of 952 Leggett Avenue, New York, has started out to show the camp authorities that the camp physicians erred when they rejected him for a slight physical defect. Rude started out to walk to New York, carrying a knapsack with food and extra clothing in it. He was dressed in uniform.

The real work will begin tomorrow with permanent assignment to squads and starting elective work. Cavalry, as usual, is the most popular elective and Major Joseph S. Herron, the head cavalry instructor, faces the task of weeding out the men who report in order to have mounts enough. Those who show particular ability in horsemanship will have the preference.

The following New York City contingent of the fourth military training camp have been recorded at the office of the camp adjutant and assigned to companies in the Eighth and Ninth Training Regiments here. Some of these men were, on the first days, in the first battalion of the Tenth Regiment, but because of the non-appearance of about 1,800 men who had enrolled it was found necessary to break up this Tenth Regiment battalion.

Unfortunately, the majority of these men had notified friends and members of their families of their assigned addresses before the change. It intended for men in the battalion of the Tenth Regiment, unless the writers have been otherwise notified, will have to reach the men through the camp post office.

The New York City contingent, as reassigned, is:

A.

Barrett Andrews, 243 Thirty-ninth Street; William C. Appleberg, 59 Wall Street; Sidney L. Asche, 135 William Street; Herman Asher, 299 Broadway; Samuel Auchincloss, 120 East 170th Street; John Avery, 5 Nassau Street; Edmund Aaronson, 1,697 West 119th Street; Charles H. Adams, 2 Rector Street; Harry M. Adams, 319 West 197th Street; Mortimer Clark Addoms, Jr., 73 West Fifty-sixth Street; John Victor Alden, Union League Club; Richard Allen, Jr., 321 West 104th Street; William F. Allen, 37 Wall Street; Abraham Allenberg, Central Park West; A. P. Allgood, 139 East Thirty-ninth Street.

B.

John Brathwaite Baldwin, 537 West 121st Street; Henry Andrews Barclay, the Victoria, Riverside Drive; William Ellery Barton, 340 Madison Avenue; Fred C. Batchelior, 1,790 Broadway; William H. Baughman, 48 Washington Square; James Beckwith, 331 East Thirty-first Street; Clarence F. Bell, 1,204 Boston Road; Ralph R. Bell, 3,047 Hull Avenue; Elliott S. Benedict, Municipal Building; Daniel Annan Benson, 478 West 158th Street; Carroll R. Benton, 15 Dey Street; Rufus Rhodes Bermann, 80 Washington Square East; Julius Bien, Jr., 14 Wall Street; Clinton T. Bissell, 76 William Street; Crawford Blagden, 51 Wall Street; Harold A. Blandy, 143 West 121st Street; Walter A. Bogert, 2,962 Valentine Avenue; Clifford S. Bostwick, 45 Cedar Street; W. B. Bottome, Yonkers; W. Bowman, 30 Cortlandt Street; C. W. Boyle, 15 Dey Street; Mortimer Boyle, 61 Broadway; J. R. Brach, 454 West Twenty-fourth Street; J. H. Bradley, Mount Vernon; Edward Fulton Brandon, 41 Fulton Street; E. J. Brennan, 223 West 167th Street; C. H. Brewster, 30 Broad Street; C. S. Brist, 600 West 158th Street; W. H. Briggs, 136 East Seventieth Street; H. Brinckerhoff, 43 Cedar Street; C. M. Bromley, 34 Pine Street; B. Brooks, 116 Riverside Drive; B. R. Brown, 936 West End Avenue; L. B. Brown, 43 Exchange Place; R. J. Brown, 221 West 106th Street; J. Brundage, 840 Broadway; G. H. Bunker, Yonkers; J. W. Burden, 33 Pine Street; G. Burns, 601 West 115th Street; R. B. Burton, 165 Broadway.

C.

A. P. Caldwell, 742 St. Nicholas Avenue; H. R. Caldwell, 202 West 106th Street; A. Cameron, 576 West 161st Street; H. Cannon, 30 Wall Street; J. Canter, 100 Broadway; W. B. Chamberlain, 31 Nassau Street; W. H. Carpenter, 34 William Street; E. S. Chappelear, 16 Wall Street; H. Check, 231 East Eleventh Street; W. C. Chevalier, 21 Park Row; J. H. Church, 60 West Tenth Street; A. J. Clark, 1 Liberty Street; Louis J. Curtis, 60 Wall Street; H. C. Curtis, 17 Battery Place; N. F. Cushman, 540 West 111th Street; E. M. Clark, 15 Dey Street; G. M. H. Clement, 2 Rector Street; M. D. Clofine, New York American; E. W. Cochran, 1,261 Broadway; S. C. Criswell, 55 Cedar Street; S. C. Cohen, 111 Broadway; L. J. Coogan, 1,308 Findlay Avenue; J. Edgar Cook, 30 Church Street; E. H. Cosson, 478 Fifth Avenue; W. P. Cuttrell, 711 West 178th Street; A. B. Cox, 55 Liberty Street; E. B. Craft, 463 West Street; H. E. Crawford, 157 East Fifty-first Street; R. F. Criado, 616 West 116th Street; A. R. Crippen, 35 East Twentieth Street; James Cunningham, 124 East Fifty-fifth Street; B. Curtis, 62 Cedar Street.

D.

J. Davey, 321 West 105th Street; M. P. Davidson, 261 Broadway; F. F. Dawson, 561 West 174th Street; M. E. de Aguero, 294 West Ninety-fourth Street; H. V. De Hority, 150 West 106th Street; L. Delaporte, 14 Wall Street; L. J. De Milhau, 20 Exchange Place; Richard Derby, 116 East Seventy-ninth Street; C. De Rahm, Jr., 24 Fifth Avenue; F. G. De Rahm, 44 Wall Street; H. De Ridder, Jr., 53 Pine Street; J. W. Dickinson, 542 Fifth Avenue; J. N. Dodd, 120 Broadway; C. E. Dow, 1,317 Bryant Avenue; W. R. Dowdell, 111 Broadway; C. S. Downs, 1 Madison Avenue; Le Roy W. Doxtater, 607 Madison Avenue; G. E. Doyan, 1,956 Bogart Avenue, the Bronx; A. Du Bois, 120 Broadway; R. O. Dole, 115 West Thirty-seventh Street; W. B. Dunphy, 229 East 176th Street; T. P. Durell, 70 Broad Street.

E.

H. T. Eaton, 225 Fifth Avenue; D. S. Edmonds, 875 Park Avenue; H. G. Edwards, 15 Dey Street; J. A. Eggleston, 15 Dey Street; M. Ely, 52 Wall Street; M. Estabrook, 111 Broadway; B. Ewing, 101 Park Avenue.

F.

J. M. Faust, 17 East Fifty-ninth Street; E. Felter, 141 Broadway; H. R. Fickelsen, 315 West Ninety-fourth Street; H. B. Forman, 33 Pine Street; W. F. Foss, Jr., 829 Park Avenue; N. C. Foster, 60 Wall Street; W. F. Foster, Jr., 647 West 158th Street; J. J. Frank, 136 West Twenty-first Street; H. W. Freeman, 42 Broadway; E. M. Friedlander, 20 Broad Street.

G.

R. Van N. Gambrill, 30 Park Avenue; H. S. Gans, Woolworth Building; J. W. Ganson, 500 West End Avenue; C. B. Garver, 55 Wall Street; F. T. Gause, 28 Broadway; J. H. Gedney, 3 Nassau Street; W. G. Geety, 3,399 Broadway; E. M. Gilbert, 1 East Thirty-fifth Street; J. Gill, 504 West 142d Street; F. A. Gimbel, 1,275 Broadway; D. C. Glover, 61 Broadway; C. G. Goddard, 33 East Fiftieth Street; R. Goelet, 9 West Sixteenth Street; C. J. Goldsmith, 334 Fourth Avenue; S. Goodspeed, 344 West Seventy-second Street; W. E. Grady, 605 East Ninth Street; N. Grant, 44 West Forty-fourth Street; C. A. Graves, 25 Pine Street; J. R. Greenwood, 271 West End Avenue; A. Gwynne, 75 Broad Street.

H.

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I.

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J.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1916.

THE OMNIBUS REVENUE BILL.

The House will not recognize its revenue bill when it receives it back from the Senate's rough handling. The House improvidently relieved the country from some $45,000,000 of objectionable stamp taxes. The Senate committee puts them back again. The House put a surtax of 100 per cent. upon the existing minimum income tax, that is, doubled the normal 1 per cent. tax and raised the rate on larger incomes. The Senate committee increased the higher rates to 10 per cent. upon $5,000,000 and upward, and reduced the exemptions from $4,000 and $3,000 to $3,000 and $2,000. The caucus raised the maximum to 13 per cent. upon $2,000,000 and upward, and struck out the palliating addition at the lower range of $3,000 and $2,000 incomes. The House levied a discriminatory tax on copper as a profitable war industry, which the Senate committee and caucus completely make over. Steel, alcohol, cotton, chemicals, electric and submarine boats are added to the articles taxed, and another tax is levied upon the profits of the business in selling munitions abroad. That bears a perilous likeness to a tax on exports, which is unconstitutional, but it is alleged to be laid on the business, not on the goods. The tariff on dyes, which was to create the industry, was postponed until peace makes imports possible, the blockade being prohibitory beyond any duty. The provision against unfair competition by selling us things too cheap for our good was extended to give the President power to retaliate for any unfair customs levied upon goods from this country by after-the-war economic alliances.

This summary only hits the high spots of the changes. It remains to be seen with what humility the House will accept its chastening. It is idle to criticise the bill as discriminatory between classes of citizens and sections of the country, because that is the intention of its framers. It is equally futile to object that the houses together have not amended the respects in which the country has found its taxes unnecessarily burdensome, apart from the rates. Collection at the source is retained, although not in a manner protecting the Government's interests, and nothing is done to prevent evasions at the limit of minimum taxation. The collection at the source is not real collection in the manner of England, which requires those exempt from the tax to get it from the Treasury, to which it has been paid. And nothing is done by way of requiring those claiming exemption to make good their claims. By requiring information at the source the Treasury would be able to protect honest taxpayers by sending bills to multitudes of tax dodgers. But these are details, only showing that the houses are vacillating in their purposes and unskilful in their execution. The houses differ even less between themselves than with the President. His suggestion of a tax on gasoline and automobiles was at least as practicable, productive, and more permanent than the tax on munitions, which must end with the war. But not in all the wranglings between the houses, and between the caucus and the committees, was there any response. The farmers, perhaps, have too many automobiles and votes.

More fundamental than these differences between Democrats is the difference between the Democratic and Republican parties respecting the principles upon which Federal taxes should be levied. The Republicans hold that Federal taxes should be levied upon Federal sources of income. The Democrats have not hesitated to invade the resources of the States, thus piling taxes upon taxes. For example, the Federal income tax was authorized upon the plea that the Government should have that resource against an emergency. It was levied in peace, and is doubled at a time of unprecedented prosperity. This occurs just at the time when the States are also levying income taxes. Massachusetts has just levied one, and New York is expected to do so at the next session. The Federal inheritance tax is to be increased just as New York has made its inheritance tax more burdensome. So many of the States have income and inheritance taxes that the double and sometimes triple collection, unless some concert of action is established between States and between the States and the Federal Government, is worth general attention. There is no present indication of any comity between the taxing powers respecting invading the provinces of each other. Yet there is a province of taxation forbidden to the States by the Constitution which might amply support the Federal Government.

The existence of that limitation might properly suggest that the Federal Government should not rival the States in the taxation of property which has a local status. If the Federal Government wants more money than it can get from foreign or interstate commerce, it might avoid the duplication of taxes, often upon inconsistent systems, by making a requisition from the States respectively, and allowing the States to levy local taxes in the manner most agreeable. Conceivably, the copper mining States might have found it desirable themselves to levy a copper tax which they have defeated when levied at Washington. It was the discrimination which was objectionable, more than the tax itself, and there would have been no discrimination in an offensive sense if the copper tax had been levied by the copper producers.

When the Senate was making worse what the House had proposed, Senator GORMAN remarked that New York alone bears from 20 to 25 per cent. of the Federal taxes. Even in normal times this port contributes twice as much customs as all other ports together. Yet the Federal Government has allotted to this port about 8 per cent. of the amount, approaching a billion dollars, spent on river and harbor improvements. Far above $100,000,000 has been spent here in providing port facilities, but not yet has the Federal Government even made the world's largest and costliest piers approachable. Alike in raising funds and spending them, the Washington way is not acquiring merit in the States.

AMBASSADOR PAGE.

The homecoming for a brief respite from his diplomatic labors of our Ambassador at the Court of St. James's has been shadowed by family affliction, and while public expressions of sympathy in the case of private bereavement are generally uncalled for, yet the prominence of Mr. WALTER H. PAGE in the minds of the American people and the courage and fidelity with which he has carried the heavy official burdens imposed upon him by the events of the last two years justify a public note of regret that his household should thus be afflicted in an hour which promised to be for him one of comparative relief from care. The death from poliomyelitis of Mrs. FRANK C. PAGE has, in truth, shocked the community. It has shown strikingly how subtle and uncontrolled are the ravages of the strange epidemic which still baffles the physicians, has already destroyed so many young lives, and threatens widespread social disturbance.

Ambassador PAGE'S visit had for its chief object a reunion with the members of his family. Quite apart from the desirability of the occasional presence in Washington of our responsible representatives abroad, he had fairly earned a few weeks of rest. Our diplomats in the belligerent countries have had duties to perform more exacting and more delicate than those of American Ambassadors and Ministers have been in the past. It is a matter of common knowledge that Ambassador PAGE has met all his perplexing tasks in the right spirit and has ably served the interests of his own country. Because of this knowledge and the high public repute it has gained for him, the whole American people will deeply sympathize with Mr. PAGE and his bereaved family.

THE CITY'S INTEREST ACCOUNT.

The City Chamberlain announces that the city sometimes has $50,000,000 in bank, and that he has arranged to increase the interest account enough to pay the expenses of his office for two years in this year alone. The city's deposits are to be divided into two classes—one active, the other inactive. On the inactive account thirty-seven banks have agreed to pay 3 per cent. interest, an increase of twenty-five more than before he devised the plan. It may be recalled that the Chamberlain's predecessor retired because he found so little to do. Yet he left this undone, and it was worth doing. While praising the Chamberlain, hope may be expressed that he will not leave to his successor something equally worth doing. If he could reduce the $50,000,000 in bank, he might even do a greater thing.

It is surprising that the city has such large accumulations, now that the taxes are collected semi-annually. It was other people's money before it became the city's, and it is money that the city has no present use for, as is evidenced by the Chamberlain's excellent action. Three per cent. is a good rate for funds subject to check, but why should the city have so many millions subject to check? No doubt the Chamberlain's discretion is limited by law, but there might be a change in the law, perhaps, if the city could rely upon having Chamberlains of this new sort.

The Chamberlain's idea to the same effect is reflected in his application for the amendment of the court rule requiring the investment of trust funds solely in public bonds. Until the court made this requirement about half of this $5,000,000 was invested in city mortgages. The amount is pretty constant, and some of the mortgages have stood for a half century, the property being worth several times the sum secured beyond any conceivable fluctuation of city values. The excess of such interest above the bank deposit rate would form an ample insurance fund for any bad mortgage, and the Chamberlain might earn his salary over again.

A PERILOUS SITUATION.

The railway situation is perilous. The temper the leaders of the Brotherhood manifested yesterday at the futile meeting arranged by the Board of Mediation indicates that this latest and greatest of labor disputes is not to be easily adjusted. Last night both the heads of the directorates and the leaders of the employés believed that a strike which may stop traffic throughout the country, reduce many of the inhabitants of our cities to starvation, stop the supplies of our troops on the Mexican frontier, and cause incalculable commercial losses was all but inevitable. Only the personal force, authority, and persuasive power of President WILSON can save the country from this veritable calamity.

The Brotherhood leaders by a practically unanimous vote yesterday rejected arbitration of their claims with or without a withdrawal of the counterclaims of the railway companies. Of the unfairness of their attitude and their obvious disregard of the comfort and safety of the community it is not worth while to speak at this time. The unpleasant fact must be faced that they are united and determined. President WILSON will take up today one of the most difficult tasks of a term which has developed more trying problems than any other President has had to deal with. Positively the only encouraging sign thus far is that the Brotherhood has regarded the President's summons to Washington as a command which could not be disobeyed. That Mr. WILSON will deal with the situation wisely and dispassionately is a foregone conclusion. What influence he may exert upon these determined men cannot safely be conjectured.

His only Democratic predecessor within fifty-six years once prevented a similar strike, of smaller proportions, by his personal force. The situation, however, is scarcely the same. The never-ending dispute between labor and capital has reached a new stage; the men who can, if they are so minded, plunge this whole country into disorder feel that they must win now if ever; the railroad Directors feel that if they lose now the management of railroads will be increasingly difficult in the future. The President may be able to adjust the vision of both sides to a new angle. That is the only remaining hope of the people who will be the sufferers if a strike is called.

TWO DEMOCRATS.

An Indianapolis correspondent of The Washington Star, which is a good friend of Mr. HUGHES, telegraphs a view chilling to Republicans of Republican chances in that chronically "doubtful" State:

> The Democratic managers have been very much encouraged by reports coming to them from two very important classes in Indiana, the farmers and the laboring men. According to information which is at hand, and which the Republican managers are not very confidently denying, both these classes are pretty well satisfied with the Wilson Administration and disinclined to be interested in propositions to change. • • •
>
> With the laboring men it is said to be the same cry heard elsewhere, "WILSON kept us out of war," together with contentment over full employment and good wages. With the farmers it is said to be gratification over fine prices and no fault to be found with the legislative record of the Administration.

Naturally, this state of things, the existence of which is "partially confirmed in Republican quarters," is "causing no little concern" among the Hoosier Republicans, among Republicans generally, we may be sure. Peace and prosperity! WILSON has given the country both. How can the satisfied be made dissatisfied? Prosperity, the false jade, is a Democrat at last. Peace, honorable peace, that has maintained American rights, is a Democrat. The Republican task is a hard one.

NOT NOW.

"It is about time," observes Mr. GEORGE BAILEY of The Houston Post, "for somebody to write a song entitled "'I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a "Sissy.'" Mr. BAILEY has the strangest ideas about times and seasons. If he confined himself to mere approval of the sentiment there would be room for argument; but to assert that this is the time for its expression indicates that he is no student of the clock. This is the time when our uplifters are planning school histories in which all mention of battles and Generals shall be eliminated or cut down to almost nothing, so that the child may learn only that there was such a place as Gettysburg and such a man as GRANT. This is the time when new words are being written for the national airs, because they are too bloodthirsty. This is the time when the riotously defiant old line in "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just," is being amended to omit the egotistic and arrogant assumption that our cause is always just, which might hurt the feelings of other nations. This is the time when STEPHEN DECATUR'S toast is being apologized for instead of spoken, and, when spoken, is expanded so as to clear the speaker from any suspicion that he is for his country whether she is right or wrong.

This is the time when even the hymns are being amended so that no child shall have a military image before its eyes. "Onward, Christian Soldiers," for instance, must become "Onward, Christian Workers." This is the time when the fairy tales of PERRAULT and GRIMM are found to be immoral and cruel, and must be so changed that the child will learn nothing of death or sin; and the wicked wolf does not eat Red Riding Hood's grandmother, but reforms and becomes a moral character. Mr. BAILEY has not observed the modern current in education; he is talking not of this time, but of times now past. This is the time when no child must learn anything about the unpleasant deeds that made up most of the past and nothing about the rough things he and his country will probably have to face in the future. He must learn that the American Revolution was a regrettable and unnecessary riot, that there will never be any more wars, and that when he has learned all about sex hygiene his education will be complete.

A TRUE FOLLOWER.

The Public, an Illinois journal which has long been an admirer of Mr. RAYMOND ROBBINS, the distinguished Progressive who is supporting Mr. HUGHES, quotes these remarks made by Mr. ROBBINS in a speech at Chicago, Oct. 19, 1914, approving that Mexican policy which is Mr. WILSON'S chief sin in Mr. HUGHES'S eyes:

> The most skillful, the most courageous, the greatest statesmanship of the last two years in this world was the manner in which WILSON averted war between this country and Mexico. The reason that the blood of American men—sons of our homes—is not today reddening the hot sands of Mexico, to serve the interests of a few corporation magnates and speculators, is due more to the courage and constancy of WOODROW WILSON than to any other factor in American life. I would count myself poor and small, indeed, if I were not able to recognize wisdom, courage, and public service, even if it had been shown by the chief of an opposing party.

If Mr. ROBBINS has brought himself to the side of the candidate who finds Mr. WILSON'S Mexican policy the paramount iniquity of the Administration, he is not, therefore, to be accused of burning what he adored. What is war, what is Mexico, what is any mere human opinion or principle, to the sacred duty and pleasure of the real Roosevelt to follow, follow, follow the Colonel? Mr. ROBBINS'S docility, loyalty, obedience, are affecting, and there should be nothing but censure for those cynics who have founded the Raymond Robbins Democratic League of Illinois.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Pan American Treaties Gain Support.

Something was done in Costa Rica a few days ago that calls to mind certain propositions of considerable importance which a majority of our people may have forgotten. The little republic ratified four Pan American treaties or agreements which relate to pecuniary claims, patents, trademarks, and copyrights. These treaties and others, already ratified by the United States, were prepared, approved, and signed by the delegates to the Fourth Pan American Conference, six years ago, but do not become effective until they have been ratified by all the signatory nations. At the recent meeting of the International High Commission in Buenos Aires there was an inquiry as to the causes of the long delay, and those countries which had not taken action were urged to do so at once. Costa Rica promptly responded, and probably ratifications will soon be reported from other nations south of us.

This agreement about pecuniary claims has now been formally approved and accepted by ten countries—the United States, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Santo Domingo, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and Costa Rica. Simple methods and rules for the adjustment of disputes between Governments and foreign corporations are provided by it. Such disputes have frequently been causes of international controversy. Nine countries have ratified the agreements concerning patents and copyrights, and the one concerning trademarks has been accepted by ten. It is the aim of these treaties to secure uniformity of practice throughout the continent in granting and protecting the rights of authors and inventors, and in regulations as to priority of application for registration.

The agreement concerning pecuniary claims is closely related to the use of arbitration for a settlement of commercial disputes between the residents or nationals of one country and those of another. At this year's meeting of the International High Commission in Buenos Aires an agreement providing for international commercial arbitration was signed by representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of Argentina and of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. It is expected that similar agreements with the Chambers of Commerce of other South American countries will be made.

Favorable action upon the treaties proposed at the Pan American Conferences should be heartily commended, and efforts should be made to secure commercial arbitration agreements with all nations in South and Central America.

Still Trying to Turn Silver Into Gold.

Owing to some remarks made by him at a political convention twenty years ago, and to his course afterward, an impression has prevailed that Mr. WILLIAM J. BRYAN prefers silver to gold. It will be recalled that in 1896 he protested against the crucifixion of mankind upon a cross of the yellow metal. Possibly his views on this subject have undergone a change, for it now appears that while he was Secretary of State he sought to assist a person who asserted that she could make gold out of silver. Mrs. MAY WILTSE of Spokane sent to him several specimens of gold which, she said, had been produced in this way. He forwarded them to the Treasury Department, recommending that an investigation be made. Therefore the Assay Office in Seattle was asked to test Mrs. WILTSE'S claim. She received from that office a piece of pure silver, and was requested to transmute it.

A few days later she delivered to the assayer, an official report says, "some globules of metal coated with strongly adherent non-metallic material." "On careful test," the report continues, "this mixture gave a faint reaction for gold, but it was too slight to mean anything and may just as well have come from the non-metallic material as from the metal. It was undoubtedly due to impurity in some reagent used by her." Therefore the assayer asserts that she "failed to show that she is able to change silver into gold." He is convinced, he adds, that she cannot do it. And so this resident of Spokane must be content to stand with the countless and forgotten alchemists who failed, in past centuries, to solve the same problem.

It may be that neither she nor Mr. BRYAN knows that in Philadelphia there lives a man who says he has been able for fourteen years to turn the baser metals into gold. He is a member of well-known scientific societies, an electrical engineer, and a prolific inventor, whose patented devices are in use. He can manufacture gold, it is asserted in published statements, at a cost not exceeding 10 cents on the dollar. But he tells his friends that he has refrained from making commercial use of his discovery because "the gold standard would be destroyed" if he should "make gold cheap," and in many ways great disturbance would be caused throughout the world. Recently, however, he decided to manufacture "a limited amount for the public market," having reached the conclusion that the gold standard will be safe if he does not produce more than $5,000,000,000 worth.

That Tunnel Across from Dover.

Remarks recently made in the press here and there tend to show beginnings of a revival of interest in the old project for a Channel tunnel under the Straits of Dover. Why the subject has been taken up again now we have not been told, although the events of the last two years have proved conclusively that such a tunnel would be very useful.

There was a time, many years ago, when the British Government was not averse to the construction of a tunnel, but soon there came a change of its attitude. For strategic reasons the military authorities emphatically opposed the proposition. Bill after bill was introduced in Parliament by advocates of it, only to be rejected on account of this military disapproval. About eight years ago an inquiry and a report were made by a special committee. It seemed impossible to overcome the opposition, but another investigation was virtually promised by the Government some months before the beginning of the great war.

Plans for a tunnel were completed years ago, terminals were selected, and cost estimates made. An American engineer suggested novel methods which were regarded with much favor. Railroad companies were ready to do their part. Two of them, one in England and the other in France, were willing to make the tube, dividing the cost, which, it was said, would be less than $100,000,000. But the British Government, or, at least, the military part of it, saw a hostile French Army coming through and emerging at the Dover end, to overrun a doomed land. It did not take into account the ease with which the Dover exit could be defended or the tunnel made impassable by a little dynamite.

But now Great Britain and France are in friendly alliance and no one expects to see their relations changed in coming years. How useful a tunnel would have been for the passage of British troops and guns to the Continent! How greatly the cost of defending and protecting the movement of men and supplies across the straits would have been reduced! At the end of the war neither England nor France will have much money to use for such projects, but eventually the tunnel will be built.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE BALLOTS.

How Mr. Hughes's Stand Might Cause His Defeat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Wilson has stood firmly by the platform of his party, adopted at St. Louis, in spite of the threats of the suffrage leaders. The Republican candidate has repudiated his party's platform in one particular on the promise of the support of the suffrage leaders. But the man who has stood for the principles upon which he was nominated will win the support of the people, and not the man who has repudiated his platform to please a few women agitators. Facts are facts, and here they are:

In forty-seven years woman suffrage has carried in States representing 91 electoral votes. In two years woman suffrage has been defeated in States representing 186 electoral votes. There are 177 electoral votes from the fifteen Democratic States of the solid South. Only 89 more votes are required to re-elect the President! There are five States—New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Michigan—representing 116 electoral votes. These, added to the electoral vote of the South, are sufficient to re-elect the President with nearly 30 votes to spare. What are the chances of securing these States?

All five States can be considered Democratic. Four of them went Democratic in 1912, and Michigan has gone Democratic since (1914) by more than two to one. These five States have all defeated woman suffrage at the polls since the last Presidential election. There were 2,011,500 votes polled against woman suffrage, with a majority over the suffrage advocates of 657,000. Four of these States gave an aggregate plurality to President Wilson of 135,000 votes in 1912. No Republicans have claimed any of these States for their candidate by any substantial majority. It is apparent, therefore, that the Republican candidate, in declaring for a Federal suffrage amendment, disfranchising these voters on a question which many of them consider as important as who shall be President of the United States, has alienated an element in the electorate possessing five times the power necessary to defeat him and to re-elect President Wilson, who stands for State rights. If only one anti-suffragist in five in these five States votes against Hughes, Wilson will win in a walk!

MINNIE BRONSON.
New York, Aug. 9, 1916.

No Life-Saving Machines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While in bathing recently in Far Rockaway three girls got beyond their depth. The lives of two of these girls were saved by the lifeguard, who failed, however, to rescue the other girl, and she sank from sight. The body was submerged in the water about five minutes before it was seen again and recovered, and there might have been a chance of bringing back life if proper medical attendance had been available. At the bathing establishment I inquired if they had a pulmotor. They replied they had not. If the bathing establishments, particularly the large ones, were compelled to have a pulmotor and other medical apparatus ready for instant service near where they might be required, and these could be rushed to any spot upon signal from the lifeguard, such as blowing a whistle, firing a revolver, ringing a bell, or the like, I believe lives could be saved which are unnecessarily sacrificed.

ARTHUR J. NATHAN.
New York, Aug. 9, 1916.

THE AIM TO ENFORCE PEACE.

A Plan Already Approved by Eminent Statesmen.

New York, Aug. 12, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his criticism of the purposes of the League to Enforce Peace in last Sunday's TIMES, Paul R. Shipman takes issue not only with the best authorities on international law both here and abroad—men like Viscount Bryce and Sir Edward Grey, in England, and Elihu Root, in this country—but he is in conflict with the views of all our political leaders—President Wilson, Mr. Hughes, Senator Lodge, and ex-President Taft. Even Mr. Roosevelt has expressed himself as agreeing with the principles of the league's program, though not approving of it in its entirety. So that Mr. Shipman aims to hit in high places when he assails the league's platform as an "ill-digested scheme."

Mr. Shipman seems to object mainly to what he calls the league's "Dogberry strain"; that is, that provision in its platform which calls for the use of force against any nation which, having joined a league of the great powers, refuses to keep its agreement to submit international disputes to a court or board of arbitrators in an effort to avoid war. It should be remembered that the league's plan does not provide for the use of force to compel the acceptance of arbitration. Nations may fight eventually if arbitration or conciliation fails.

The question of sanctions is probably one that is open to honest objections, and there are numerous men and women in the pacifist fold who would do away with force entirely. But we do not live in the Golden Age. What the men who formed the League to Enforce Peace were seeking was a practical plan to minimize the chances of great wars in the future, and, with the outbreak of the present European war as an example, they were of the opinion that mere arbitration treaties are no guarantee of peace. They hit upon the idea of a "threat of war" against a recalcitrant nation as a sanction behind treaties of arbitration.

The plan of the League to Enforce Peace was worked out by several well-known publicists and experts on international questions, who were guided to a large extent by suggestions made by a group of thinkers in Great Britain, headed by Viscount Bryce. Among these were ex-President Taft, now President of the League; President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, Oscar S. Straus, former Ambassador to Turkey; John Bates Clark, Professor of Political Economy in Columbia University, and Theodore Marburg, former United States Ambassador to Belgium.

These men aimed at a program based not only on fundamental legal principles but on recognized international usages. The organizers of the league concerned themselves with practical questions, such, for instance, as the probability of the present fighting nations themselves, at the end of the war, seeking, in connection with their terms of settlement, some sort of an agreement that would tend to a more lasting future peace, having in mind the recurrence of European wars as the direct result of unsatisfactory peace terms, as in the case of the second Balkan war.

Though differing here and there with some phase or other of the league's program, there is a pretty general agreement everywhere that the idea of the league, which provides for an association of nations to try out their international disputes through arbitration or conciliation before going to war, is a good one.

HERBERT S. HOUSTON,
Chairman Committee on Information, League to Enforce Peace.

Voting as Women Wish.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's issue of THE TIMES is published a letter from Clara Vezin, in which she states that "all men voted at the recent elections as their women asked them to vote."

This is an error, and if she desires proof of it I will be pleased to furnish her the names and addresses of seventy-four women in our small community who favored and asked for the franchise, but whose husbands, sons, and brothers voted against it.

If this condition obtained in other communities in the State of New Jersey, and it seems reasonable to assume it did, it is easy to see that, had women-instructed voters cast their votes according to instructions, so far as this State is concerned, women would have won the ballot by a handsome majority.

Therefore, it is clear that the outcome of the recent test does not prove that a majority of women object to the ballot, but it distinctly proves that the men are not willing to grant it them.

The only fair test, if all concerned desire a fair test, would be to let the women themselves vote on the question. This would for the time being at least settle all controversies as to whether or not women want the privilege of the ballot. E. T. EBERHARD.
Caldwell, N. J., Aug. 12, 1916.

MENIAL APPRECIATION.

We servant girls thank you, Lord, for Riverside Drive!
It's pretty tough to be cooped up all day
Cooking and scrubbing, and cleaning and washing,
And mending and nursing, and dusting and doing
Millions of other things for people who mean absolutely nothing to us,
And get in return for all this humdrum life
A few paltry dollars, our food, and some cast-off garments.

The care of brawling brats not our own!
That's hard, too, but brats must go out and get fresh air
And sunshine when the weather allows,
And that gives the luckiest of us a chance to see the Drive
In the golden glistening sunlight.

(Don't you think it funny, Lord, that these college-bred,
Know-it-all, wise and wealthy folks should hire
Us ignorant girls to tend their offsprings?
Wouldn't you think they'd give their kids
The benefit of all their higher culture?)
To the most of us, O Lord, life ain't no swell joke!

But after we've sweated and slaved all day,
When 8 o'clock comes and the madame tells us we can go,
We tidy up a bit and beat it for the Drive.
At last we have the green-lined Drive to revel in!

We walk along, looking at and looked at by straggling males,
And a great wave of satisfaction comes over us.

As we pass under a street lamp we get a flash of recognition
From hunger-lighted eyes!
Oh, it is good! For those eyes tell us that we are not
Soulless machines after all.
Our forms and faces can still bring forth a glance,
Tender and appealing.
And we hug this knowledge to our hearts.
It is a compensation in a way
For the burdens of the day;
It is one delight a servant girl can know.

ANDREW ENSIGN.

RUSSIAN CABINET SPLIT OVER POLAND.

Differences as to the Kind of Government to Be Granted Behind the Resignation of Sazonoff.

By ISAAC DON LEVINE.

New York, Aug. 12, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The resignation of Sergius Sazonoff, Russian Foreign Minister, announced on July 28, was the subject of a great deal of speculation in political circles. Among the many reasons advanced as the cause of his retirement was the officially stated reason of ill-health. This, however, gained little credence. On July 24 THE TIMES printed a dispatch from Petrograd, which, among other things, referred to the changes in the Ministry as "resulting from the Cabinet council held on the 11th inst., at the General Headquarters." There were reports at the time of the council that it had been convoked to discuss peace terms proposed by Austria. This is not borne out by facts. Thel atest issue of the Russkoye Slovo of Moscow to reach this country contains the following information in regard to the Cabinet council as coming from a high authoritative source:

"The meeting was opened at 6 o'clock and continued for more than an hour and a half. The official program of the meeting, prepared by the Premier, contained only two questions for the consideration of the council—the questions of army supplies and of transportation facilities. Members of the staff of the Commander in Chief reported on the first subject. From their reports it was clear that the army was fully supplied with all necessities.

"Next, the Minister of Railroads made a detailed report on the railroad situation. M. Trepoff, the Minister, reported that the accumulation of freight on the railroads has been considerably reduced, and that at present one can no longer speak of the disorganization of the transportation system with as much concern as some months ago. Later on M. Trepoff announced a plan, worked out by his department, which is to intensify the transportation of freight. He also announced his department's intentions in regard to Government railroad building. The Minister intends to propose in the nearest future a bill in the legislative institutions providing for a broad program of Government railroads as well as for the encouragement of private railroad construction.

"After the prepared program had been exhausted, two other subjects came up for discussion: the Polish and Jewish questions.

"The Polish question provoked some very lively discussion. As we are informed, three separate projects were presented as solutions for the council's consideration. The first of these, the so-called Moscow plan, extends the widest possible autonomy to Poland. According to this project, a sharp geographical line would be drawn between Poland and Russia. This plan met with no response.

"The second project was presented by the head of the Cabinet, B. V. Sturmer. This project was based on the following outline: Poland's autonomy is defined by the term 'provincial autonomy.' No provisions for legislative institutions in Poland are made. The general laws of Poland's judicial and governmental life are to be legislated upon by the Imperial Duma and Council. Instead of governmental autonomy it is proposed to institute in Poland the most comprehensive local self-government. The project of Premier Sturmer does not provide for the re-establishment of Poland along the lines of the constitutional guarantees granted by Emperor Alexander I.

"The third project was presented by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, S. D. Sazonoff. This project provides for Poland's autonomy in the full meaning of the term, and proposes its realization immediately after the Polish provinces have been liberated from the enemy. According to Sazonoff's plan, Poland forms an inseparable part of the Russian Empire and is wholly under the rule of the Russian Czar. In foreign politics Poland is to have no independence. The internal government, however, is to be molded in the form of the broadest autonomy, in the spirit of the Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaievitch's manifesto.

"As we are informed, S. D. Sazonoff's project was opposed by some members of the Cabinet, though the majority of Ministers approved of it. Final decision will be rendered in a few weeks, when a second Cabinet council will be held at the General Headquarters."

The above appeared in the Russkoye Slovo a week before Sazonoff's resignation was announced. In view of the fact that Sazonoff's plan had been approved by most of the Ministers, it was expected that M. Sturmer would give in. Events have proved otherwise. Sazonoff, who had repeatedly assured the world that the Grand Duke's promises to Poland would be lived up to, could not acquiesce in a plan which provided nothing but local self-government for Poland, and resigned. The informant of the Russkoye Slovo, which is a progressive paper, then summarized the results of the Cabinet meeting in regard to the Polish question as pointing to an early and final decision, to be announced in a manifesto to the Polish people, and continued:

"The last to be discussed was the Jewish question. Though no definite decision had been reached by the Council or Minister, the wish has, however, been expressed that the circular of the ex-Miniater of the Interior, Prince Cherbatoff, (abolishing the 'palo' of settlement,) be confirmed and incorporated by the legislative institutions (the Duma and Council.) The discussion of the Jewish question was not considered as completed, and will be renewed after the return from abroad of the Minister of Finances, Pierre Bark, and the Imperial Controller, N. N. Pokrovsky.

"The representative of the Polish Parliamentary Group, Count S. I. Velepolski, member of the Imperial Council, represented at the council the point of view of the Polish people on the question of autonomy for the Polish provinces. Count Velepolski pointed out that the work of the Russian-Polish Conference, under the Chairmanship of Imperial Secretary S. E. Krizhanovski, did not satisfy the Poles. The deputies from Poland in the Duma and Council, who took part in the conference in compliance with his Majesty's wish, have realized from the very start that the lines of discussion marked by the conference were wrong. At present, the hopes of the Polish people are founded on the Grand Duke's manifesto, which is interpreted by the Poles as a promise to Poland of the fullest governmental autonomy." ISAAC DON LEVINE.

LIFE OF SMALL COUNTRIES.

Their Right to Exercise Complete Autonomy Not Secure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a main principle involved in the final outcome of the present wars—the principle of sovereignty. Those independent States which have grown to a considerable size in wealth and population have been able to assert, with the backing of their strength, their claim to sovereignty, but for the smaller nations this has been a very difficult problem.

Let us take, for instance, the cases of Serbia and Belgium in the present European war. Austria demanded the surrender of Serbia's sovereignty by imposing upon her the condition that Austrian officials should become controlling factors in the little kingdom's internal affairs. Germany, in order to surprise her enemies, tramples upon a treaty specifically guaranteeing the territorial sovereignty of Belgium. Acts like these show conclusively that in the present state of things the sovereignty of small nations is only nominal, and that when they exercise it they do so only as a concession from the big powers which rule the world.

In Europe the fight is going on to decide whether States such as Serbia and Belgium have a right or not to exercise complete autonomy, or whether mediaevalism shall triumph as a setback to the progressive advancement in the cause for international justice and to the well-advanced work of The Hague Tribunal, whose principal aim is to bring together and equalize before the law all sovereign nations, big or small, under the emblem of mutual respect and consideration.

Here in America we find that many writers, in dealing with the Mexican question, consider as irrelevant the fact that Mexico is supposed to be a sovereign State, and that any foreigners living in her territory are subject to the contingencies of social as well as physical upheavals. There are those who claim that the massacre of Americans in Mexico is enough cause for intervention, forgetting that among independent nations these matters are generally settled in a diplomatic manner, such as the settlement between this country and Italy for the lynching of Italians in New Orleans. Others, in view of the capital invested, present the account of their losses as the more forcible reason for this country to undertake the pacification of Mexico. This is an argument similar to the one used in England during the civil war in this country, that on account of her losses in trade she should have interfered in favor of the South. Pecuniary losses are always settled in due course through the usual channel of international claims, and it is doubtful that any foreign investor in Latin America has ever lost a penny through revolutions. As an illustration, during the last few years Venezuela has been punctually and systematically paying all foreign claims according to arrangements perfected at Washington.

The paramount question to be settled is to have a clear understanding of what the word "sovereignty" means. Woodrow Wilson defines it as "the organized will of an organized independent community."

But what is to be done in case of disorganization? R. MUNOZ TEBAR.
New York, Aug. 7, 1916.

Bottles as Disease Carriers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the prevalence of an epidemic, would it not be well to prohibit the leaving of bottled milk or even bottled water where the disease is known to exist? Even in houses where there is a suspected case it is objectionable that bottles should be used as containers for any liquids, when such bottles are returned to dairies or bottling establishments and used again in serving the general public. Such bottles have necessarily been handled by people in charge of the sick, and may even have been used in the sickroom. They are picked up by boys and men and carried through the streets in wagons in contact with other bottles and cases before any washing can take place.

Wherever there is reason to suspect the presence of the disease the householder should be required to supply a container into which the milk or water could be poured before entering the home, and the failure to provide such container should be sufficient cause for refusal to sell the milk or water. This would be a comparatively easy precaution to enforce, but its timely adoption might prevent much suffering. H. E.
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1916.

THE DAY OF MOB RULE.

Strikers Have Their Own Laws and the Power to Enforce Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES George H. Montrose, under the title "A Perplexing Question," asks some vital questions in relation to the inherent rights of the person who is willing to work but cannot in consequence of the prevailing "mob law" of the strikers, which appears to be more enforceable than our statute laws. In the same paper there is a call for 25,000 pickets wanted not for work, but to prevent others, by bludgeon and otherwise, from going to work and earning a living for themselves and their families. These pickets are allowed to crowd our streets and sidewalks, waylaying people who want to work.

Apparently we have no laws which can be enforced to stop this tyranny of "mob law." Under this law the employer has no right to hire whom he pleases, or to discharge a person whom he hires, without the consent of the mob; and he must pay such wages as the mob dictates, whether he can afford it or not.

Is this our boasted freedom? Are we not getting back to the days of Dick Turpin and the gentlemen of the road? Are not laws passed by our various Legislatures at the instigation of the labor unions and in the interest of the mob? Take this as a sample of our labor laws instigated as above: A man cannot be employed as a motorman or conductor on a street car unless he has fifteen days' or more practical experience as such. This is handicapping the railroads in the present strike, as they are required to keep moving or their charter becomes forfeited; thus they are between the devil and the deep sea.

Strike mobs are being so coddled and tolerated that they now assume rights above the laws. The so-called President of the strikers' organization says in an interview: "I will stop every road in New York until we win out."

Is not this mob law? D. R.
New York, Aug. 9, 1916.

BAKER REITERATES HARRISON DEFENSE

Assails Ex-Judge Jenkins for Attacking Philippine Governor General.

JURISTS' TENURE ASSURED

Says Acts In Face of New Law Gave Striking Proof of Civil Service Loyalty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Continuing the controversy between himself and former Judge James C. Jenkins over the administration of Philippine affairs, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker today issued a reply to former Judge Jenkins's announcement of Aug. 4, which was published in The New York Tribune of Aug. 8. The reply of the Secretary follows:

Judge Jenkins, in a signed article, dated Aug. 4, says:

"Mr. Baker seems to know, though I did not say so, that I had personal reasons to find fault with Mr. Harrison, and then he proceeds to combat these reasons and concludes that I was 'liberally treated.' What has this to do with the matter under discussion? I said not a word about any ill treatment, except in so far as the unwise legislation has affected me in common with other judges."

I had no knowledge whatever that Judge Jenkins had a personal grievance against Governor General Harrison, other than that based on his signed article. I assume when a man signs an article attacking an official approximately 10,000 miles away, who is therefore not in a position to reply, that he does so because of some emergency or because of a personal grievance. That the signed article was wholly without a thought of public emergency was quite as apparent as was the fact it was without a basis for the principal statements therein. Judge Jenkins then says:

"Mr. Baker quotes from Acting Governor Gilbert and Mr. Araneta, former Secretary of Finance and Justice, but he does not show that either of these able officials has ever recommended the passage of the reorganization act, with all its objectionable features and radical changes. He does not show that either of them ever advocated the abolition of the land court or a redistricting of the entire islands, putting out all the old Judges and giving the Governor General an opportunity to reassign them to new districts."

In his former statement I showed that the reorganization of the Courts of First Instance had not originated with Governor General Harrison; the necessity therefor had been recognized by his predecessors, and the reasons therefor had been set forth in their official reports. I did not know that either Acting Governor General Gilbert or Judge Araneta recommended the passage of the reorganization act exactly as it finally passed.

Cites History of This Act.

The documentary history of this Reorganization act enables me to answer with exactness as to Judge Araneta, but not as to Governor Gilbert.

The bill was (in 1912) introduced in the Assembly. It passed the Assembly with amendments. On its receipt in the Commission, the upper house of the Legislature, it was referred to the Committee on Matters Pertaining to the Department of Finance and Justice. On Feb. 10, 1913, this committee, in a report signed by its Chairman, Judge Araneta, recommenced the passage of a substitute bill. This substitute bill redistricted the entire islands, put out all the old Judges, and gave the Governor General an opportunity to reassign them to new districts, or, in fact, to reappoint them. The only protection being given them was that "the present Judges of the Court of First Instance, Judges at Large, and Judges of the Court of Land Registration shall be given preference in the appointment of Judgeships."

The bill reduced the number of Judges of the Court of Land Registration to one, resident in the city of Manila, and gave to all of the Courts of First Instance, except that of the city of Manila, jurisdiction theretofore conferred upon the Courts of Land Registration, so that it will be seen that Judge Araneta, at least, did specifically recommend the radical changes, in so far as the courts were concerned, with which Judge Jenkins finds fault. This bill did not pass the commission.

Now, Judge Jenkins lays great stress on the necessity of this legislation in order to enable Governor Harrison to reassign the old judges. The law, when Governor Harrison reached Manila, with reference to the reassignment or transfer of Judges of First Instance, was as follows:

"Any Judge of a Court of First Instance, including the Judges of the Court of First Instance of the City of Manila, may be transferred from one judicial district to another by order of the Governor General, with the advice and consent of the commission. Any Judge so transferred shall, upon such transfer, cease the performance of judicial duties in the district to which he was originally appointed, and shall be the regular Judge thereafter in the judicial district to which he has been so assigned, and shall be entitled to the compensation of a Judge of the Court of First Instance of the district to which he is assigned instead of that appertaining to the district to which he was originally appointed."

It will be seen from the foregoing that the Governor General, with the advice and consent of the commission, had full power to transfer Judges, with the incidental reduction or increase in their salaries. The Governor General had, in fact, with reference to reassignment of Judges, much more power than he was given under the Reorganization act, for having once appointed the Judges under the Reorganization act, he was restricted in their details to other districts by provisions thus set forth in the administrative code:

"For the purpose of trying land registration cases only, a Judge of First Instance may, if the public interests so require, be detailed by the Secretary of Finance and Justice to temporary duty in a district other than his own.

"Save when so detailed or when assigned to vacation duty, no Judge of First Instance shall be required to do duty in any other district than that for which he is commissioned; but nothing herein shall be construed to prevent a Judge of First Instance of one district from being appointed to be Judge of another district."

By restricting the power of the Executive to transfer Judges, an attempt was made to remove the possibility of the old criticism that Judges of First Instance could be transferred from one district to another, so that particular Judges might be assigned to particular cases.

Judge Jenkins is not the first to find fault with the "Reorganization act." A more explosive critic of Gov. Gen. Harrison said two years ago:

"The Filipinized Legislature promptly passed a third act of similar purport. It incidentally provided for making vacant, on a fixed day, every Judgeship in the islands. There was much talk of replacing American Judges by Filipinos. The Philippine Bar Association held some rather disgraceful sessions, at which candidates of persons desiring Judgeships were considered. Politics largely controlled in the recommendations actually made.

"The Governor General exploded a bombshell among the politicians by reappointing practically all of the old Judges and be renaming worthy men for the newly created Judgeships. This does not change the fact that legislation, essentially vicious in its nature, passed both houses. There was no adequate reason for vacating the existing Judgeships, and the determined stand of the Governor General averted what might have been a grave calamity." . . .

Faithful to Civil Service.

Assuming the correctness of Mr. Dean C. Worcester's statement that "the Governor General exploded a bombshell among the politicians by reappointing practically all of the old judges, and by re-naming worthy men for the newly-created judgeships," any such danger promptly passed.

The Judges were benefited by the act in the following respects:

1st. They were appointed "to serve until they shall reach the age of 65."

2d. They were appointed to designated districts and could not be transferred therefrom at will.

3d. They are not removable by the Governor General unless sufficient cause shall exist in the judgment of the Supreme Court.

What Governor General Harrison actually did was to take American Judges, all appointed by preceding Administrations, who were in no wise protected in their offices, and reappoint them to office to serve until they reach the age of 65 years. With the power to drop all he dropped not one. He did this in the face of a vociferous demand for other action.

I do not know in the history of America of a more striking case of upholding the spirit of the civil service when the letter was silent. Yet this is the man who in his absence is snarled at.

GIVES U. S. FISH HATCHERY.

Berkshire Memorial to the Late J. S. Scully of Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Gregory of New York gave a dinner at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge, Saturday night, celebrating their sixtieth wedding anniversary. An elaborately illuminated wedding cake was the centrepiece of the table decoration. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory received many telegrams of congratulations. Their daughters, Misses Bertha, Fanny K., and Isabel M. Gregory, were at the anniversary dinner.

Miss Mabel Choate returned today to Stockbridge from several weeks at Woods Hole, Mass.

Thomas Shields Clarke is in New York before returning to Lenox from a visit to Victoria, B. C.

Mrs. Edward L. Corthel has closed her country place in North Egremont and sailed for France.

Starting in the open golf tournament at the Wyantenuck County Club, Great Barrington, Tuesday, will be Hamilton Kerr, Max Marston, Phillips Blagden, John Shepard, David T. Dana, Samuel Frothingham, and Allen B. Fenno.

Mrs. John S. Scully has transferred to the United States Government the Berkshire property at Hartsville, near Great Barrington, as a memorial to the late Mr. Scully of Washington. The gift of 138 acres was received by A. H. Dinsmore of the Bureau of Fisheries for the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Leland Moffatt of New York have leased the French cottage in Stockbridge.

Charles Reed of New York, lately returned from France, has been invited to make a flight in his aeroplane at the Great Barrington Fair in September. Mr. Reed flew 100 miles at Hempstead last week.

Mrs. William Marshall Bullitt, who has been passing six weeks with Mrs. Oscar Isaigi in Stockbridge, went to Louisville today. Mrs. Bullitt will return in September to present a cup she has offered for the best selection golf by women at the Stockbridge course.

In the woman's tournament tennis finals at Heaton Hall Saturday Miss Isabel Franory and Miss Edith Burtis defeated Mrs. Charles R. Gay and Miss Edna Hoe, 6—1, 8—6, 8—6. Miss Fanny K. Gregory holds the clock golf record at Heaton Hall with a score of 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Phelps Montgomery and Mr. and Mrs. H. Russell Talbot of New Haven, Colonel E. S. Blunt, U. S. A., and Mrs. Blunt have arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin B. Jackson, and Mr. and Mrs. John D. Haskins of New York, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Addicks of Mount Kisco, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stout of Short Hills, N. J., have arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graves and their guest, Mrs. Moffat, en route for the Green Mountains, registered at the Maplewood, Pittsfield. Other arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Courtney Burton, Cleveland; Charles McL. Clark, St. Louis; Mrs. W. Stone and family, Cincinnati, and William Cabell, Richmond.

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BAZAAR AT HOT SPRINGS.

Guests Give $1,100 to Aid Nursing Association.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 13.—The Hot Springs Valley Nursing Association cleared $1,100 at its annual bazaar and supper yesterday. The event, which was held outdoors, was continued through the afternoon and evening and was patronized by many visitors at the Homestead as well as by the villagers.

There was a Punch and Judy show, merry-go-round, and fortune teller's booth, as well as fancy work, flower, toy and candy tables, and a country dance furnished entertainment for the evening. Among those assisting most actively at the booths were Miss Gladys Ingalls, President of the Nursing Association; Miss Mildred Eddy, Miss Jane Stimpson, Jesse L. Eddy, Miss Alice Scarborough, Mrs. William Mafflit, Miss Lena Townsend, Mrs. J. A. Norris, and Mrs. Frank Hopkins.

Visitors at the Homestead who attended and made purchases included Mr. and Mrs. John Markle, Mrs. Daniel H. Holmes, Mrs. Buckner A. Wallingford, Mrs. Tyler Field, Mrs. George Warrington, Mrs. George D. Parrish, Mrs. W. J. Magie, Miss H. Magie, Miss Martha Watriss, Mrs. Matthew L. Akers, Miss Mary D. Brooks, Mrs. James L. Breese, Mrs. William Findley Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Dale Fitler, Miss Walker, Miss Gwendolyn Sproul, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Melville E. Ingalls, and Mrs. George Nelson.

Mr. and Mrs. Melville E. Ingalls, Jr., Eric B. Dahlgren, Clendenning J. Ryan, and Mrs. Bertram G. Work of New York, who went to White Sulphur Springs, also attended the horse show, returned by automobile today, as did Mrs. Fred Sterry and the Misses Prudence and Virginia Sterry, Mrs Mary Thompson Bryan, and Dr. R. A. Black.

Mrs. Buckner A. Wallingford gave a luncheon today at Boone Cabin entertaining Miss Florence Wade, Eric B. Dahlgren, and Clendenning J. Ryan.

Mrs. Charles McL. Clark of St. Louis entertained at dinner tonight at Valley View for a number of friends.

T. M. Terry of Lynchburg joined his family at the Homestead last night, and arrivals today included Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Cadwalader, Jr., Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Courtney Burton, Cleveland; Charles McL. Clark, St. Louis; Mrs. W. Stone and family, Cincinnati, and William Cabell, Richmond.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivingston St.
East Houston St., cor Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

VICE TRUST LEADERS USE MOVIES AS LURE

Botwin Confession Puts District Attorney on Trail of Old Offenders.

10 VICTIMS HAVE CONFESSED

Swann Assigns an Assistant Prosecutor to the Task of Running Down Ringleaders.

The confessions of a man who admits that for twenty years he has been in the white slave business, one Yushe Botwin, a Galician, who is awaiting sentence here on one of five indictments to which he has pleaded guilty, have started a widespread investigation by the District Attorney's Office of vice conditions in New York. Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith has been placed in charge of the investigation by District Attorney Swann.

Mr. Smith expects disclosures of a startling nature. Botwin has given names, dates and addresses in his long confessions to Mr. Smith. The Assistant District Attorney expects to go before the Grand Jury today and ask one indictment as a result of the information he has received from Botwin. Later this week he expects to have sufficient evidence against two other men to demand their indictment, and it is thought probable that numerous others will follow soon, as the detectives of the District Attorney's office follow the trail that Botwin has set them on. It leads up-State in New York, into Paterson and other New Jersey cities.

In 1912 and 1913, a series of revelations were made that showed the existence of a powerful "vice trust." The disclosures found their way into newspapers, magazines, books, finally into "sociological" moving picture plays, and even the theatre. It was generally thought that the immense furor created by the disclosures had put an end to what was then for the first time termed the "white slave traffic."

Old Offenders in Trust.

Instead, the evidence that has just been uncovered by Assistant District Attorney Smith shows clearly a new and even more powerful "vice trust" has grown out of the old one. Some of the old methods have been retained. Others have been adopted in place of the ones that then proved "dangerous." But the leaders, the men who made great profits from the business, have in many cases remained the same Mr. Smith believes, and he thinks that he has already enough evidence to prove it. Mr. Smith will devote his entire attention to running down the ringleaders of the white slave traffic.

The evidence already in the hands of the Assistant District Attorney indicates that in New York City there have been for some time two districts in particular in which white slavers have centred their activities. One on the lower east side, the other in the upper east side. The information indicates that during the last few years hundreds of young girls of foreign born parents, a vast majority of them between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years, have been lured from their homes and to disreputable resorts. Fully 3,000 of these, it is said, have been school girls, induced to run away while their parents thought they were attending school in the public schools.

The use of moving picture theatres is one of the innovations of the present day traffickers in white slaves, according to Mr. Smith. He named two moving picture theatres yesterday which, he said, were operated either directly or indirectly in the business or by their confederates. These and many other theatres of the same sort, Mr. Smith has been informed, are frequented by cadets, young men employed by the "vice trust" to strike up acquaintances with the prospective victims.

"It appears that the old methods of serving drugged drinks and such things have been abandoned as dangerous and unnecessary," Mr. Smith said yesterday. "The cadets simply take the ignorant young girls to gay restaurants and dance halls, take them about town in automobiles, and in other ways dazzle them with the 'possibilities' of a life away from their homes."

Ten Victims Confess.

"We have confessions from ten of these victims," Mr. Smith said. "We also have the confession of one of the very young girls taken away from school. But it is no easy matter to get them to confess. In most cases it is necessary to keep them some time in a detention house before they will tell anything that might involve anybody else."

The reason for this opposition on the part of the girls themselves, it was explained, is that they are told that they are making more money and living a livelier life than would be possible if they had remained at their homes and gone to work as most of their girl acquaintances had done.

The exposures several years ago showed that white slavers then had built up an organization with its network stretching all over the country and that agents frequently met immigrant girls when they arrived in New York and lured them away to Western cities and elsewhere. The information now in the hands of the District Attorney indicates that the girls lured away by cadets are still frequently sent out of New York City, but that it has proved safer to send them only to nearby States as well as less expensive.

A Times reporter yesterday visited one of two moving-picture theatres specified by Mr. Smith as points at which the operations of the white slavers centred. This was in the vicinity of 125th Street. The manager had been informed previously that the place was under suspicion, and, while he vehemently denied that he was acquainted with either of the brothers who, the District Attorney has been informed, used this particular theatre as a net for the young girls of the neighborhood, this manager refused to give the names of the owners of the theatre.

Inside the theatre there was only a small audience yesterday afternoon. There were about fifty persons there, including one man with his arm about the woman beside him, and half a dozen girls who sat alone. There were also eight or ten young men, with their caps on, sitting near the front. It was a very poor day, the manager explained. He said the infantile paralysis had nearly ruined his business, as it kept families with children away from the place.

MARY PICKFORD A MANAGER.

Organizes a Company to Make Her Own Films and Produce Them.

Mary Pickford has organized a company of her own for the production of motion picture plays. She has opened offices in the Godfrey Building at 729 Seventh Avenue, and is now making the first film at the Mary Pickford Studios.

"In the selection of scenarios, the casting of companies, the direction, production, and character creating of motion pictures I am sure that I have learned something every day," said Miss Pickford in announcing the new company. "That is just why I want to use it to the best advantage in guiding my own company, which will now produce all the plays in which I am to be seen."

London Church Calls Iowa Pastor.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis was the Rev. Joseph Fort Newton of the Liberal Christian Church of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who has been offered the pulpit of the City Temple, London. He said he had not decided whether he would take it. He has until Sept. 14 to send his reply.

CARDINALS COMING HERE.

Three American Prelates to Attend New York Session Sunday.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Cardinal O'Connell of this city announced today his acceptance of an invitation to deliver an address next Sunday evening at the opening of the convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies in New York. His topic will be "Our Country," and the address is expected to sound the patriotic keynote of the convention

The meeting will bring together for the first time on a public platform in this country, it is said, Cardinals Farley, Gibbons, and O'Connell, the three American Cardinals, and the Papal Delegate, Archbishop Bonanzo of Washington. All will have a part also in the celebration of the mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral Sunday morning.

NANCE O'NEILL WEDS.

Actress Marries Alfred Hickman, Whom She Met in the Movies.

Nance O'Neill, the actress, was married yesterday afternoon at the home of a friend in New Rochelle to Alfred Hickman, who has been her leading man in the films. After the ceremony the couple motored to Miss O'Neill's home in Bayside, where they will live.

They met five years ago when they appeared together in the Belasco Theatre in "The Lily." They are at present engaged in making a screen version of Margaret Deland's novel, "The Iron Woman," for the Metro company. Miss O'Neill's earliest successes on the speaking stage were associated with the management of McKee Rankin.

"STAMPEDE" SEEKS $35,000.

Show Is to be Continued if Money Due to Riders Is Raised.

"The Stampede" may be continued at Sheepshead Bay another week, the management announced yesterday. The crowd which turned out Saturday to see the contest has managers to believe that New York is beginning to appreciate that it is a real contest and not a Wild West show. In the meantime 500 cowboys and cowgirls spent the day wondering whether they were going to get the prize money for which they worked all the week.

Financially the affair was a failure. There is still $35,000 due to the contestants in prize money, and the winners are worrying about it. It is probable, Guy Weadick, the General Manager, said, that the money will be advanced by the Speedway Corporation, which hitherto has had no financial interest in the spectacle. A conference was held yesterday morning between the Director and officers of the corporation, among them a personal representative of Harry S. Harkness, who is largely interested in the corporation and also Honorary President of the Speedway Western Exhibition Company, which promoted "The Stampede." These men, Mr. Weadick said, promised tentatively to advance money enough to make up the deficit. Another conference will be held this afternoon to decide the matter finally.

If the corporation does advance the money the management of "The Stampede" will be asked to continue the performance another week. Nearly all the cowboys and cowgirls will remain in that case, and the exhibition will be given on the evenings from Tuesday until Saturday. A matinée performance will probably be given on Saturday also.

Of the receipts from this week's performance part will go toward paying the prize money and other expenses not yet liquidated, but the rest will be used for the new series of prizes which will have to be offered as an inducement for the contestants.

Just as in the roping and riding contests held in the West, practically all the cowboys paid their own expenses to New York and their own entry fees with no guarantee as to expenses. Many of the cowboys at the Speedway yesterday had spent all their money in sightseeing in New York and Coney Island. The entrance was by no means the only one such heavy winners as Ed Lindsey, who won $1,700, were surrounded by friends who wanted money to cover railroad fare to Las Vegas, N. M., or Cheyenne, Wyo. Most of them got it.

16,000 AT PARK CONCERT.

Boy Scouts Help Police to Handle Mall Crowd.

The largest audience since the Park was opened gathered in the Mall in Central Park yesterday afternoon to listen to the regular concert. The Park authorities believe that 16,000 persons were present, and the enthusiasm displayed left no doubt as to the popularity of the musical treat. The lack of seats made it difficult to handle the crowd and to prevent it from drowning out the music with conversation. The police have called in the Boy Scouts to help them in this end of the work.

The program was varied slightly yesterday by the introduction of two vocal selections. Both proved popular with the audience, which demanded an encore in each case. The concert was furnished by Arthur Claassen and his Philharmonic Orchestra, the necessary funds being anonymously subscribed. The program follows: "Star Spangled Banner"; overture, "Flying Dutchman," Wagner; symphony, "The New World," Dvorak; soprano solo, aria from "Ernani," Verdi, sung by Mme. Miriam Ardini, Boston Opera Company; Ballet Suit, "Le Cid," Massenet; Hungarian Rhapsody II., Liszt; baritone solo, "Die Allmacht," Schubert, sung by Courtney Dissinger; "Ride of the Valkyries," Wagner; "America."

Franz Kaltenborn and his orchestra furnished the concert in the evening.

THERMOMETER DOWN TO 60.

Weather Bureau Predicts Cool Weather Will Continue Today.

The thermometer registered 60 degrees at 11:45 o'clock yesterday morning, lower than it had been at any time before in August or in July this year. The Weather Bureau predicts that cool weather will continue today and tomorrow.

The coolness was particularly noticed yesterday because the temperature dropped in the middle of the day, instead of rising, as usual. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer was at 67 degrees, and at 8 o'clock last night at 66. The low humidity gave a bracing effect to the first cool wave of the Summer. There was a humidity of 50 degrees at 8 o'clock in the morning and of 48 degrees at 8 P. M., with little change in between.

Ex-Senator Hale's Condition Critical

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 13.—Former Senator Eugene Hale's illness has taken a turn for the worse and his death is feared. His son, Colonel Frederick Hale of this city, has been summoned to his father's bedside at Ellsworth.

Ocean Travelers.

Some of the passengers booked to sail today for Liverpool on the American liner Philadelphia are:

Clark H. Abbott, James Adams, John Alle, F. C. Besley, Miss Winifred Black, William Braid, James Brook, Miss Barbara Brown, J. Byrne, L. H. Campbell, H. W. Crosby, W. Davis Curtis, S. H. Edwards, the Rev. E. J. Galvin, T. E. Gate, W. E. Glyn, Mrs. T. R. Grove, Miss Emily Guest, Major T. S. Hethrington, T. W. Hill, R. H. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Ingalls, Mrs. W. L. Jarvis, G. S. Middleton, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Norman Price, Dr. Campbell B. Reid, Mrs. G. Oscar Starr, Howard Stilwell, W. N. Stone, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis were:

Mr. and Mrs. Boris Brazol, John S. Bredow, M. J. Byrne, J. J. A. Carles, Alfred G. H. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Chadwick, T. S. Cooper, Mrs. M. Y. Craig, Mrs. A. M. Davenport, Miss B. V. R. Davenport, H. T. M. Davenport, Mrs. N. G. Du Bois, Miss Yolande Du Bois, W. T. Eastman, J. H. Evans, Miss Mary F. H. Eyre, J. P. Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Farr, Miss Adelaide Farr, Mrs. W. S. Giffors, Robert Grant, Jr., H. P. Hamilton, Miss Elizabeth Kendall, William B. Leeds, Lionel S. Mapleson, the Rev. Joseph F. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Mitchell, Philip Osler, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Parker, Miss Edith M. Read, C. B. Sheridan, H. Gordon Selfridge, Jr., Frederick W. Stetson, James Turner, E. G. Tarrant, and Miss L. R. Steele.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Havana on the Ward liner Morro Castle were:

Mr. and Mrs. Eduardo Alvarez, Ramon Alvarez, Miss Maria A. Alvarez, Frederick H. Clarke, James Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. S. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Armando Montas, Louis Redler, Rafael Reyes, Miss Joaquina Reyes, and R. Wilson.

FRED STONE SAVES SHOW.

More Than Half the Actors at a Benefit Fail to Appear.

Of the many actors advertised to appear last evening in the benefit performance at the New Amsterdam Theatre, more than half failed to put in an appearance. No explanation was vouchsafed to the large audience that had paid about $3,000 to witness a "monster midsummer carnival of fun," of which the net receipts were to be divided between the Actors' Fund of America and the Lights Theatrical Club. The only reference to the gaps in the program was made by Announcer Don Barclay, who, in introducing the chief star of the evening, observed gloomily that Fred Stone was "one of the few who had kept their word and shown up."

Those who were announced to appear and did appear were Fred Stone, Irene Franklin and Burton Green, Victor Moore, Doyle and Dixon, Cecil Cunningham, Harry Ellis, and the Gardner Trio. Those who were announced to appear and did not appear were Irving Berlin, William Collier, Jack Wilson, Lew Brice, Al von Tilzer, Bernard Granville, Louis Hirsch, Swor and Mack, Saranoff, Will Rogers, Fannie Brice, Kitty Gordon, Roy Atwell, and Hussey and Boyle. Hastily obtained substitutes were Charles Olcott, Loney Haskell, and Don Kerr, the last giving what Mr. Barclay described as "The Dance of the Wrinkled Palm Beach Suit." More or less audible efforts were made to persuade Joe Weber, Sam Bernard, and Jean Schwartz to save the occasion by deserting from the audience to the stage, but they were adamant.

Fred Stone, who has not been seen here since the run of "Chin-Chin," and who, if he stays out on the road until that entertainment exhausts its popularity there, will doubtless never return, gave a little stampede of his own. He came on as a cowboy, doing some of Will Rogers's rope tricks without the chewing gum and the patter, but with a horse, and finally giving a little exhibition in bronco busting that was received with enthusiasm.

The entertainment was given under the management of the Lights Committee, represented by Sam Tauber and N. E. Malkanwag. The Lights are a recently formed theatrical club, with headquarters at Freeport, and derive their name from the initials of the Long Island Good Hearted Thespians' Society. A representative of the management said during the intermission that $3,000 had been taken in, and that, roughly, this would mean $1,000 apiece for the two beneficiaries. The audience left quietly.

MISS CLARK MACHREE.

Dainty Film Star Pleases Her Friends in an Irish Picture.

Dainty and delectable Marguerite Clark, the complete ingénue of the screen, has a photoplay after her own heart in "Little Lady Eileen," a new picture which was shown for the first time yesterday, at the Broadway Theatre. Miss Clark is an Irish colleen, and peat and colleens and priests—indeed, all the ingredients of an Irish romance as they have it on the stage. And there are fairies, to take a leaf out of Irish lore, tiny, evanescent, half invisible creatures, who dance in an enchanted circle on the grass and, at the proper moment, intercede for the downfall of the villain. There is at least one reel that is completely captivating. It is the Irish reel that little Eileen and her sweetheart lead to the merry music of the fiddles. That is a photoplay that is much above the average. John L. Shine, the well-known English comedian, has an important rôle as Eileen's father, and Vernon Steele plays the twin brothers of whom Eileen inadvertently marries the wrong one.

"The Patriot," at the Rialto, has the virtue of timeliness in that it is a military photoplay of the Mexican border and deals with a raid by a familiar bandit who is thinly disguised as Pancho Zapilla. It is marred by being too thin spun and by the fact that Mr. Hart is seemingly unable to give vent to his emotions, save by making fearful faces at the unoffending camera.

Vivian Martin in "The Stronger Love" is this week's star at the Strand, and at the Academy of Music you may see Dorothy Bernard and Glen White in "Sporting Blood."

"DR. AND MRS. JOHN JONES."

General Opinion That Doctor and His Wife Should So Register.

"When a man and wife, both of whom are physicians, go to a hotel do they register as Dr. John Jones and wife or as Dr. John Jones and Dr. Mary Jones?" THE NEW YORK TIMES was asked yesterday afternoon.

The question was repeated to the office of the Hotel Astor, which replied that the couple should register "Dr. John Jones and wife." The Hotel Biltmore office thought they might register as "Drs. John and Mary Jones." The Knickerbocker had several suggestions: "Dr. and Mrs. John Jones, Dr. John Jones and wife, Dr. John Jones and Dr. Mary Jones, or just Mr. and Mrs. John Jones." Both the Ritz-Carlton and the Waldorf agreed that the proper registration should be "Dr. and Mrs. John Jones."

Mrs. Eugenia Hancock, who has an M. D. degree and is the wife of Dr. Charles R. Hancock, 12 East Thirty-first Street, said yesterday that the husband could register as Dr. and Mrs. John Jones." Dr. Harriett Herr, 331 East Eighty-third Street, likewise said that the proper way for the couple to register would be "Dr. and Mrs. John Jones."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The company to present "Go To It," the new musical comedy production by John L. Golden and Jack Hazzard, which will be given at the Princess Theatre by F. Ray Comstock, will begin rehearsals on Thursday morning, Aug. 17.

Miss Nita, who has been playing the role of one of the bridesmaids in "Very Good, Eddie," married Edward Donor, a member of the Winter Garden cast, a week ago last Friday night. The secret was kept until last Saturday night, when the members of the chorus at the Princess Theatre showered Mrs. Donor with the rice intended for the bride in the show.

Constance Collier has been engaged by the Success Film Corporation for "The Eternal Magdalene," by Robert McLaughlin, which will be one of the first pictures to be released by this company. The picture will be made in Palestine, in an effort to have the proper background for the historical parts of the story.

To encourage courtesy to the patrons of the New Brighton Theatre the management will give a ticket to the World's Series baseball games to the most polite member of the house staff. Carfares will be included if the games are not played in Brooklyn.

"The Silent Witness," which begins its second week at the Longacre Theatre tonight, will be kept on here indefinitely instead of being sent to Chicago as the managers intended. "A Pair of Queens," which was to have been put on at the Longacre, will be presented at some other theatre, according to H. H. Frazee's new schedule.

Cyril Harcourt's comedy, "A Pair of Silk Stockings," will be presented during its fourth season in this country by a cast made up entirely of English players. It will open its season in Montreal on Sept. 11, and will come to New York for a short engagement at one of the Shubert Theatres later.

"Broadway and Buttermilk," Willard Mack's comedy, with Blanche Ring in the leading role, will open at Maxine Elliott's Theatre tomorrow night. The opening was postponed last Monday because of the heat.

Seats for "The Happy Ending" will be put on sale at the Shubert Theatre on Thursday morning. The MacPherson comedy of "Here and Hereafter" will have its first performance next Monday.

Protect Yourself!
AT STORES AND FOUNTAINS
ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Buy it in the sealed glass jars.
The Best is always the Cheapest
Substitutes cost YOU same price

SIR GEORGE TURNER DEAD.

Former Premier of Victoria Expired in Melbourne.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Right Hon. Sir George Turner, former Premier and Treasurer of Victoria, died suddenly today in Melbourne, according to a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company. He was born in 1851.

Sir George Turner was born in Melbourne, and after receiving his early education there attended Cambridge University in England, from which he received the degree of LL. D. On his return to Victoria he became a solicitor and barrister, and in 1887 was elected a member of the Council of St. Kilda. In 1889 he was elected to Parliament from St. Kilda.

He served twice, from 1901 to 1904 and from 1904 to 1905, as Treasurer of the Australian Federal Government and was formerly President of the Federal Council of Australasia.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM W. DURLAND, a resident of Springfield, L. I., for seventy years, and the oldest Republican there, died on Saturday at his home on Springfield Boulevard, in his eighty-sixth year.

The Rev. HERMAN H. SHOOK, formerly pastor of the Reformed Church at Locust Valley, L. I., died on Friday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edward F. Cheshire, in Oyster Bay, L. I.

The Rev. CHARLES J. MULCAHY, rector of St. Martin's Church in Baldwinville, Mass., died there on Saturday, in his forty-first year.

SHIGETSUGU AMANO, a Japanese importer and a member of the firm of Morimura Brothers, of 540 Broadway, died on Friday at his home in Westfield, N. J., in his fifty-sixth year.

Mrs. JOSIE A. WINTERTON, wife of Harry C. Winterton, died at the home of her brother, D. L. Ormsby, at 5,085 Broadway.

ERNEST G. HUFF, of 5 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga., a buyer, was found dead from heart disease yesterday in his room at the Hotel Graystone, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street.

JAMES W. FREEMAN, a retired business man of Orange, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his eighty-fourth year.

CHARLES J. WERNER, formerly prominent in athletics, died on Saturday at the home of his parents in Orange, N. J., in his twenty-fourth year.

ANTHONY P. RALLI, a member of the firm of Ralli Brothers, importers, of London and New York, died on Saturday at his Summer home in New Canaan, Conn., in his sixty-fourth year. He was a member of the New York Cotton Exchange for twenty-five years and came of a distinguished Greek family.

HUGH W. CASSIDY, formerly doorkeeper of the State Capitol at Trenton, N. J., who lived in Jersey City, died in his seventy-ninth year yesterday. For thirty years he was a produce merchant.

RABBI HARRIS MATLIN of Bayonne, a teacher in the Hebrew Free School there, died yesterday in the Post Graduate Hospital in this city, after an operation. He was born in England 50 years ago, and went to Bayonne fifteen years ago.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

FLATOW.—Aug. 8, Rockaway Beach, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Flatow, a daughter.
ROSENTHAL.—Aug. 9, 530 West 180th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Rosenthal, a son.

Engaged

BROD—KAUFMAN.—Anna Kaufman to Morris Brod.
COBB—PYNE.—Bessie Pyne to Harold J. Cobb.
FINKELSTEIN — SPINGARN. — Rose Spingarn to William D. Finkelstein.
LEVEN—HERZ.—Henrietta Herz to Sam Levens.
LEVINE — HARRIS. — Minerva Harris to Frank Levine.
LOWENFELD—MOSKOWITZ.—Lilian Moskowitz to Isador Lowenfeld.
SOLOMON—ROODER.—Ethel Rooder to Nat Solomon.
STERN—DE PINNA.—Helene Stern to George De Pinna.
TULCIN—FRANK.—Minnie Frank to Henry P. Tulcin.

Married.

BENENSON—FLORSHEIM.—Aug. 7, Hattie Florsheim to James Benenson.
CHAMBERLAIN — RUMMELIN. — Aug. 12, Amanda Rummelin to Charles G. Chamberlain.
KEMPNER — SCHIFF. — Aug. 9, Pauline Schiff to Sol. S. Kempner.

Newark.

THOMPSON—FIELDS.—Aug. 8, Ethel Fields to George Thompson.

Died.

ANDERSON.—On Saturday, Aug. 12, Mary A. Anderson, in her 72d year, at the home of her son, James S. Anderson, 71 Irving St., Ridgewood, N. J., (formerly of Brooklyn.) Funeral service Monday, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M. Interment private.
ANDREWS.—At Putney, Vt., Aug. 6, Edward Reynolds Andrews of Boston, in his 85th year.
FIELD.—On Aug. 11, 1916, James Field, beloved husband of Eva J. Field, 136 West 90th St.

WAISTS DRESSES
Complete Fall Lines Now on Display
ALL WOOL Serge Dresses $3.75
Joseph Rosenberg & Co.
141 WEST 36TH ST. At Broadway.
FACTORIES
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84-86-88 Wooster St.
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Notice To Buyers
Our Fall Line of Suits, Which Is Stronger and Better Than Ever, Is Now Ready for Your Inspection.
SPECIAL
All Wool American Poplin Fur-Trimmed Suit at..... $12.75
HIRSCHHORN BROTHERS,
12-14 WEST 27TH ST.

KNITKRAFT
Fibre and Pure Silk Sweaters
In the latest and most attractive designs
EXCEPTIONAL VALUES
Are Offered to Early Buyers
Immediate or Future Deliveries
We are also showing Knit Novelties that have not appeared on the market, and can be seen nowhere else
KNITKRAFT CO. 143 West 20th Street. Phone Chelsea 2228.

THIS distinctively styled full flare coat, 48 inches long, is made of Forstmann & Huffmann Velour, lined with peau de cygne throughout, half interlined; collar trimmed with fur of water mink or nutria.
In all fashionable colors—Burgundy, Brown, Green, Navy and Plum.
Biggest and most substantial coat value on the market.
$16.50 Terms 10% 10 Days
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Stop! Look! Listen!
Our Fall line of suits and coats now ready, comprising all materials. Styles and models up to the minute.
Forstmann & Huffmann broadcloth suit at $12.75.
Bronner-Bloom Co.,
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The Immediate Delivery Suit House OF
BIG VALUES
$5.75 to $15.00
All Wool Poplin Suits, $7.50.
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 WEST 27TH ST.

SILK DRESSES
25 STYLES AT $7.00.
Satins, Taffetas, Crepe de Chines, Serges and Combinations.
WONDERFUL STYLES AND VALUES.
The present high market price of silks does not affect our prices. Our merchandise is just as low as before the advance on the price of silks.
Immediate Delivery.
TIP-TOP WAIST & DRESS COMPANY,
134 West 37th Street.

Suits OF THE BETTER GRADE. PRICES $9.00 TO $16.50. VELOURS, BROADCLOTHS AND GABARDINES.
GUARANTEED AMERICAN WOOLEN POPLINS. $9.00
YARN DYED SATIN.
SCHWARTZ & LEVINE,
152-156 WEST 25TH ST.

SUITS AND COATS
PILE FABRIC NOVELTY CLOTH
—IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D STREET

Crowley Neckwear for Women — That Something New
Gives Youthfulness, Dash and Style. Nationally advertised.
TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC.,
40 E. 22d St. N. Y.

Witchtex TRADE MARK — The Modern Crinoline
For all bouffant or distended effects
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated, Sole Selling Agent, 92 Bleecker St., N. Y.

Novelty Sweater Coats
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc.,
140 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 19th Street.

VISIT FELDMAN & DORTER
150-154 W. 22nd St.
Wonderful Values in
LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS
PROMPT DELIVERIES GUARANTEED.

DRESSES
POPULAR PRICED SILKS & SERGES.
PHIL. MARK & CO. 71 West 23d Street. Gramercy 4414.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS,
$18 A DOZEN, UP.
Immediate Delivery. Phone Chelsea 4948.
Schwartz Bros., 39-47 W. 19th St.

We're Working Full Force
Our old samples have been discarded. New ones ready Aug. 15.
Suits $7.50 up. Coats $3.75 up.
TRIANGLE COAT CO.,
13-15 West 20th St.

SILK DRESSES From $2.75 to $4.50 — WASH DRESSES From $9.00 Doz. to $2.75 Ea.
Messalines—Poplins—Taffetas.
IPP & KWINT,
18 WEST 22D STREET.

Collars of Style
William Barker Co.,
239 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

FRANK & FRANK 141-143 W. 28 ST.
Offering a Fall Poplin Suit at $7.75.

Velveteens and Corduroys. Immediate delivery. A. Bacher & Co., 354 4 Av. Mad. Sq. 8644

MILLION TO RETURN TO FOREIGN HOMES

Steamship Agents Expect a Great Exodus After End of the War.

MANY WILL REMAIN ABROAD

German Lines Make Ready for Heavy Travel—English and French Short of Ships.

Steamship passenger agents who have just returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast assert that from information obtained at their offices in many cities the exodus to Europe after the declaration of peace will reach 1,000,000 persons. The agents say that 50 per cent. of the men who thus leave the country will remain abroad to help restore the cities of their native land. About 75 per cent. of this travel, which will jam the liners sailing from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for several months, will be steerage and the balance second cabin.

Thousands of Slavs, Hungarians, Poles, Austrians, Lithuanians, Bohemians, and Germans among the laboring classes all over the United States have paid small deposits on their passages, and have money in bank so that they can start for Europe as soon as the war is over to see what has become of the relatives they left behind.

These persons are so eager, the steamship agents say, to see their native land that when the news was printed in the newspapers about the Deutschland returning to Germany there was a rush to the steerage ticket offices in all the principal cities by men and women anxious to book passage on her. They did not know or care what kind of a craft she was, and did not inquire whether the Deutschland traveled above or below the surface so long as she landed them in Europe.

Few First-class Passengers.

There will be a limited number of first-class passengers to German and Austrian ports after the war, it is expected, but not a great number of casual sightseers if the Public Health Service in Washington has its way. To head off such tourists officials intend issuing a warning to Americans not to visit the battlefields on account of the bad sanitary conditions. Moreover, the inhabitants of the countries which have been devastated by the war will not be eager to have strangers walking about snapshotting with their cameras the ruins of their homes.

The North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, and Austro-American Steamship Companies are keeping their crews on the ships in American ports busily employed in painting and cleaning so there will be little delay in getting ready for sea when peace has been declared. The two big German lines will have ten new passenger ships to put on the New York and Boston service from Hamburg and Bremen, of which five will be more than 35,000 gross tonnage each.

The Cunard, White Star, and French lines will be handicapped by having lost steamships like the Lusitania, Arabic, and Provence, and also because of the majority of their finest ships of the Olympic, Aquitania, Mauretania, and France class having been chartered by the allied Governments for use as auxiliary cruisers, transports, and hospital ships, which has necessitated the removal of all their expensive cabin fittings.

Officials of the British and French steamship lines in Liverpool and Paris assert they have received assurances from their respective Governments that a clause will be inserted in the peace treaty prohibiting German steamships from calling at any ports in the allied countries for a certain number of years. This prohibition will embrace Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, and all British colonies. It is understood also that in the event of Germany's having to beg for terms steamship companies of the allied nations expect to receive a quid pro quo for the ships which have been sunk by submarines, for example, the Vaterland for the Lusitania, the Kaiser Wilhelm II. for the Provence, and the President Lincoln for the Arabic.

Big Business for Holland Line.

The company which has its passenger and freight steamships in perfect working condition and will reap the greatest benefit for the first year or two after the war is the Holland-America Line, as the vessels have been in operation steadily right through and earning from 50 to 80 per cent. in dividends.

The steamship agents generally do not believe there will be a big westward rush of aliens when peace is declared because the Governments will not allow any able-bodied men to emigrate from European countries. For the 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 of disbanded soldiers in Great Britain arrangements are already being made with Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, and other colonies to give the men plots of land to prevent them emigrating to the United States. They will also receive a sum of money to enable them to start farming on a small scale.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Jobber looking at coats in zibelines, mixture, broadcloth; prices from $3.75 to $12. 27 West 24th, third floor.

COATS.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Meisel and Mr. H. R. Tyroler will look at Fall coats Monday morning from 9 o'clock on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Miss Flehn will look at Fall silk and serge dresses Monday morning from 9 o'clock on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Wanted for immediate delivery 500 dozen wash dresses for spot cash. Call with samples or telephone 5412 Madison Square. S. Solomon, 470 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobs in taffeta dresses. Emil Blum, San Antonio, Texas; 1,140 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES and laces; jobs wanted. Charles, 132 West 21st St; 3d floor.

FUR TRIMMINGS wanted of all descriptions; will place orders if prices are right. 116 West 27th, 3d floor.

GABARDINE wanted; all colored; rainproof preferred. Telephone Madison Square 4057.

GEORGETTE, white and plush, domestic; spot cash. Ardsley Waist Co., 153 West 27th.

JEWELRY.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. I. Ganz will look at jobs in jewelry and Christmas novelties Monday morning from 9 o'clock on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

MACHINES.—30 Singer 95-1 wanted. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

SILK, striped, also plain, wanted. Wiener Bros., 19 West 21st St.

SUITS, $13.50 to $17.50; jobber will look Tuesday, Wednesday between 8 and 9 A. M. only. Eighth floor, 36 West 20th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at new model suits, 11 West 25th St., third floor.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 459 Broadway, Spring 358.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

VELOURS.—Will pay cash for any quantity of coating velours; all colors. Gottlieb & Lalkind, 50 East 8th St. Spring 4232.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., shade 880, 5 pieces. Frank & Frank, 143 West 28th St.

CLOAKS.—For Sale, about 300 women's and misses' cloaks, Fall and Winter weights; good, sensible merchandise; very low price for cash; should be retailable at more than double their price. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Mcht., 72 Leonard St., New York City; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

CLOTHS, Fisher & Kennedy, range 3,400, 3,407, 4,303; also Wilson & Lawrence, range 1,359 1,352, 1,357, at opening prices. B 28 Times.

CLOTHING.—$100,000 worth of men's, young men's, and boys' light and heavy weight clothing, in lots to suit purchasers; belly instock; prices. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway, New York City.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes at popular prices; styles which will surprise you; prompt delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Close out 50 silk plush coats; guaranteed satin lined. 45 W. 34th, Room 704.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats trimmed $9.50. Nat. Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Charmeuse, serges, combinations; jobs to sell. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESS-FASTENERS, all sizes. Snap-Fastener Sales Co., 47 W. 34th. Greeley 2682.

DRESSES. — For sale, Susquehanna silk poplins; velveteens and corduroy. Mr. Riche, 425 West 55th St.

DRESSES, party and evening, $8.50 to $17.50. Louis Shapiro, 164 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Job of satin dresses at sacrifice. 145 West 25th St., 11th floor.

DRESSES, (50.) assorted silk and serge, to close out. Stanley, 132 West 21st.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

FOR SALE.—300 pieces of solid colors, sport stripes, plaids and flowered voiles, tissue and rice cloths, 40-inch fabrics; 75,000 to 100,000 yards various patterns; plume cloth, perfect merchandise, all at attractive prices for quick sale. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Mcht., 72 Leonard St., New York City; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

HOUSE DRESSES, Wrappers, &c.—Quitting business, H. Ettelson Co., 119 West 23d. Prices absolutely below cost.

JAP SILKS, 3½ mummie, first quality, 28 cents; 7½ mummie, 54 cents. Solomon, 155 West 23d St. Telephone Chelsea 4146.

LACES.—25,000 dozen Valenciennes laces to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16-18-20 West 32d St.

MUFFLERS, scarfs, caps, sweaters, neckwear, veils. Belle Novelty Co, 21 East 14th St.

PLUSHES, Rusch's, 50, 40-46; Dobson's Persiana and navy poplin, matalassa, cheviot. Leventhal & Hurwitz, 15 West 24th St. Farragut 376.

PLUSHES. — Lapinex, Susquehanna linings and A. D. Juilliard's velours; all colors for sale. Phone Madison Square 9136.

POPLIN.—Cotton warp, black and navy for sale. Applebaum Cloak House, 48 West 26th St.

POPLINS, Serges, Broadcloths, well known numbers, to close. Madison Square 6777.

RHINESTONES, first quality, sizes 24 to 32. H. Kesner Company, 419 West Broadway, New York.

SERGES.—For sale, the following: Juilliard, 54270; Gera Mill, 787; Am. Woolen, 90808; W. S., 235; also all grades of poplins and gabardine, all colors, J 177 Times.

SERGES.—Half wool, 32 and 36 inch, also all wool. Jos. Rosenberg, 134 Spring.

SETS.—Sport three-piece in Jersey cloth and genuine fur; inducements; children's furs. S. Frankel, 56 West 24th St.

SILK, Jap., 3¼ mummie, 28 cents yard; 7½, 54 cents yard; first quality. Telephone 6100 Spring.

SILK.—Jersey piece goods; sell cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

SKIRTS AND WAISTS.—3,000 wash skirts and 500 dozen cotton and silk waists to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SUITS AND COATS.—5,000 for immediate delivery. Suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.25 up. Rotasteh & Nelson, 129 West 29th. Madison Square 9136.

SUITS, misses' and juniors', are now ready; well made, at popular prices, and prompt deliveries guaranteed. M. & H. Gordon, 22 and 24 West 26th St.

SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $8.75. T Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

VELOUR.—American woolen, No. 11,021, navy and brown; also juilliards, corduroy, No. 651, navy and brown. Hanauer, Arnstein & Siegel, Inc., 121 West 17th.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine waists, 10 styles in stock for immediate delivery; $16.50 a dozen. Belmore Waist Co., 27-35 24th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced in double entry and all its branches, also correspondent, desires connection with a growing business house. M 58 Times.

DRESSES.—Contractors on popular price dresses, with a large plant, desires connection with reliable concern; can furnish serge or satin if necessary. B 65 Times.

United States District Court, Southern District of New York. Notice is hereby given that on June 8, 1916, Keansburg Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steamboat Keansburg, for damage or injury arising on June 20, 1915, from an accident on board; that the petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of the Steamboat and pending freight as appraised, viz: $10,195, with interest, according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before October 16, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. and that persons not so proving claims will then be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR.

War incidents pictured in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial; best illustrated paper in the United States. 10c—$5 a year. Sold everywhere. Ten numbers bound in cloth, $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

GARBAGE PERMIT ISSUED.

Richmond Official Delivers It on Sunday, Fearing Court's Ire.

The Vigilance Committee of the Staten Island Civic League and those Staten Islanders who are opposed to erecting the municipal garbage disposal plant in Richmond were much concerned yesterday over a report that the permit issued to the Metropolitan By-Products Company for the erection of a big reducing house on Simonson or Lakes Island, and awaiting delivery, had been stolen from a box in a safe of the Bureau of Buildings in the Richmond Borough Hall.

Later in the day Raphael Langere, Acting Superintendent of the bureau, said he had opened the safe, pried open a box, and given the missing permit to a representative of the garbage disposal company. He did this, he said, to clear himself of a charge of contempt of court, for he had been enjoined by Justice Crane of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, who had ordered that the permit be issued at once.

On Thursday Justice Crane ordered the Richmond Superintendent of Buildings immediately to issue the permit to the by-products company. The court sustained the contention of the company that the permit was withheld to delay the building of the plant, and that it imposed conditions that were unnecessary. In the absence of William McDermott, the Superintendent of Buildings, it was the duty of Langere to sign the permit. He did so and gave it to Chief Clerk Joseph Nolan. The latter put the permit in his box in the safe and locked both the box and the safe. He was the only one who knew the combination.

Mr. Nolan was greatly excited when some one told him the safe had been opened and the permit taken. He went to the office and verified the loss of the permit, which, he said, must have been stolen. Later Mr. Langere explained that he had found the combination of the safe written on a paper in Nolan's desk.

Today William S. Bennett, representing Nolan, will appeal from the decision of Justice Crane on the ground that the permit was withheld because it would be unsafe for the company to erect the building without making sufficient borings to determine whether the marshy ground of Lakes Island could bear the weight of the proposed building. William Wirt Mills, head of the Vigilance Committee, voiced the indignation of the opposition to the action of Langere.

"This act is characteristic of the methods employed by the garbage contractors," he said.

TRACTION COS. CALL WORKERS' ELECTION

Interborough and N. Y. Railways Ask All the Employes to Pick Representatives.

IGNORE UNION COMMITTEES

Organized Men of the Street Car Line to Test Their Position by Submitting Demands Today.

Ignoring selection by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of committees to negotiate with the traction companies, the New York Railways Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company have invited their employes to choose their own representatives to take up questions of better wages and working conditions. The Interborough Company's employes have been asked to hold a general election for this purpose tomorrow, and the New York Railways Company's men on Friday.

This action is in keeping with the promise made by Theodore P. Shonts, President of both companies, in settlement of the recent strikes of motormen and conductors, that employes would be given an opportunity to deal directly with the companies without the intervention of "outsiders."

What effect this will have on the action already taken by the carmen's union was a matter of conjecture last night, but it was taken for granted that the companies would refuse to deal with committees which did not represent all the companies' employes. The first test will come today when a delegation of twelve men selected by the motormen's and conductors' local unions of the New York Railways Company will submit demands for sweeping revisions in operating schedules and for advances in pay.

The agreement under which the strikes were settled gave the traction companies until Aug. 20 to treat with their men on the demands to be made by them, and there will be no violation of the terms if the companies wait until next Saturday before beginning formal negotiations. This would give employes of both corporations time in which to hold elections and to state their case without taking into consideration what has been done by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

It has been known from the first that the traction companies were determined not to deal with representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes if it could be avoided and that they were unwilling to believe that demands already framed represented the undivided sentiments of their men.

Circulars distributed by the companies announced that elections to select representatives would be held by all classes of operatives as well as motormen and conductors, and that joint meetings of representatives of the men and of the companies will be called at once thereafter.

Voting Provisions.

The circulars said:

The purpose of such joint meetings will be to discuss and act upon matters of mutual interest, and to consider and adopt measures for further promoting co-operation between the company and its employes. Each department of the company will be entitled to choose at least one representative, who shall become a member of the general committee. For the purpose of such voting the company may be divided into the following departments, each of which may be entitled to a number of representatives as follows:

Chief Engineer's Department	8
Car Equipment Department	11
Motive Power Department	5
Total	24

Transportation Department—

	Elevated.	Subway.	
Motormen	9	12	
Conductors	2	1	
Trainmen	7	6	
Stationmen	7	4	
Total	18	12	30
Grand total all emps. representatives			54

The unit of representation shall be each department, as above mentioned, and each department's employes may choose one representative for every 250 men employed. Ten names signed to a nominating petition shall be sufficient to place any employe's name on the official ballot as a representative of the class of the department in which he is engaged. It should be clearly understood that any ten employes may nominate any one of their fellow employes that they see fit, but no employe shall be permitted to sign any more than one nominating blank.

The plan of the Interborough Company is practically the same as that proposed for the New York Railways Company, with the exception of classes of employes growing out of the different kinds of service, and it is provided that no officer of either company, or anyone in authority over other employes, shall be eligible for election as a representative. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night on both days.

The Interborough Circular.

The Interborough circular said:

As soon as practicable after the election the employes' representatives so selected will hold a conference to consider matters of mutual interest, to appoint sub-committees, and to take such action as may tend permanently to promote the interests of employes and the company.

It is not the purpose of the management to interfere with the free exercise by the men of their privilege of developing in their own way the plan tentatively arranged. The men may act independently, as they see fit. It is the hope of the management, however, that the men will regard their own interests and those of the company as one, and that both management and men may co-operate to promote the interests of all.

It is our hope that the men will designate as their accredited representatives fellow employes in whom they have the utmost confidence. It is likewise our hope that the representatives so selected shall express to the management with the utmost candor the views of the men.

The workings of this plan have nothing to do with any union.

A man's affiliations do not advance or jeopardize his interests with this company. The fundamental feature of this plan is that every employe, regardless of any other affiliation, shall be assured of representation and consideration.

It was stated at the Continental Hotel, where the leaders of the carmen's organization have their headquarters, that no progress had been made yesterday in detecting the men who were said to have "tapped" one of the conference rooms of the union.

MEAT INSPECTORS CONVENE.

Bureau of Animal Industry Employes Here for Four Days.

The third national convention of the employes of the Bureau of Animal Industry begins this morning at 10 o'clock at the McAlpin Hotel and will continue until Thursday. Delegates from all the important animal inspection centres of the country will be in attendance. The purpose of the convention is to urge standardization of salaries. The Government now pays $5,000,000 and the various States a like sum toward the work of the bureau.

Through the work of the bureau, it is said the foot and mouth disease has been eradicated from the United States.

"In many other countries," Dr. S. J. Walkley, Secretary of the association, said yesterday at the McAlpin, "this disease alone costs the people from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 loss annually and is so deeply rooted that it can never be overcome. Texas fever, tick eradication, doneraine among the horses, tuberculosis among animals and hog cholera are now occupying our time.

"Hog cholera costs the American raiser $75,000,000 annual loss, while tuberculosis is equally costly. Out work in dealing with this disease is demonstrative and in the sections where we have operated we have eradicated it entirely. We can only hope through these demonstrations to cause the hog raiser to follow the methods shown him. The meat inspection service of the United States is the most comprehensive, efficient, and economical of any country in the world. This is a division of the Department of Agriculture."

Representative Charles O. Lobeck of Nebraska will address the convention today. He introduced the Lobeck bill now pending in Congress, which provides for the standardization of salaries in the Bureau of Animal Industry. He made a first hand study of the work done in packing houses and saw the need for remedial legislation to standardize the pay of the inspectors. The present rate of pay ranges from $840 per year for the minimum in Grade One, to $1,800 for the veterinarians.

A dinner will be given for the delegates tomorrow night, which will be attended by many city and governmental officials.

CLASSES IN SALESMANSHIP.

Columbia Business School Will Feature That Part of Work.

A preliminary announcement, just given out concerning the new school of business at Columbia University, which is to open on Sept. 27, laid stress on the school's plan to turn out trained and specialized salesmen. With this end in view a large number of the courses will be devoted to the study of advertising and sales, sales management, business English, and commercial correspondence. The decision to establish a chair of salesmanship is in keeping with recommendations made at the recent world's salesmanship congress in Chicago.

Edward Hines declared there that trained study had made the German salesman one of the wonders of the business world, and that this fundamental factor in the new civilization had not received proper attention in the educational institutions of the country.

"The development of the college-trained salesman," he said, "is the greatest step to be seen in the future toward the evolution of salesmanship in America.

The new school of business, which is to have a three-year course, demands previous college training of at least two years. The first year of the business school will correspond to the third year of a college course. Two-thirds of the work in the first year will be required subjects, including accounting, advanced economics or history of American commerce, business organization and administration, corporation finance, and French, German, or Spanish. The second and third year students will be permitted to elect their entire program, subject only to the approval of the director.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; S. M. Herrman, millinery; 41 Union Square; Gregorian.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Schwartz Bros.; L. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 16 E. 33d.
ALTOONA, Penn.—J. Brett, waists; 116 West 32d.
AUSTIN, Texas—M. Esten, ready-to-wear, millinery; Miss E. Gower, millinery; Prince George.
BALTIMORE—M. Lurie & Co.; H. J. Waltman, waists, dresses; 18 West 27th.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furnishing goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Eppler's; Mrs. C. F. Eppler, cloaks, suits, dresses; 1,249 Broadway.
BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—"Eppler's"; Mrs. C. F. Eppler, women's ready-to-wear; 1,239 Broadway.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Pizitz Carpet Co.; L. Pizitz, carpets; 1,161 Broadway.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Drennen Dept. Store; G. H. Fleweilen, domestics, dress goods, silks; 1,150 Broadway.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—L. Stein, ladies' ready-to-wear; Room 1,101, 110 West 34th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; G. A. Buskey, jobs wash skirts; 31 Union Square.
CANTON, Ohio—David Zollars & Son; L. R. Zollars, notions, furn. goods; Brostell.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; C. G. Wardine, domestics; R. M. Cohen, handkerchiefs, ribbons, notions; 148 West 23; Longacre.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Wm. Simpson, women's suits; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Chicago Merc. Co.; G. L. Stonehill, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO—Peckham & Mosbach Co.; Miss A. F. Steele, representing; Murray Hill.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bro.; Miss B. Ascheim, misses' coats, suits; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; C. Metz, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 15 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; L. A. Stahl, middy blouses, raincoats, children's white dresses; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Bergh, misses' apparel; C. G. Neumiller, laces, robes, chiffon; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO — Boston Store; N. Koritzky, linens, bed spreads; W. H. Whiteley, toilet articles; O. Glasner, carpets; Townsend Netcher, ass't mdse.; 44 East 22d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Fair; A. F. Breckman, hardware, house furnishings; H. Greve, toys, musical instruments, picture frames, trunks, valises, wooden willow ware; Miss M. Hondle, millinery; Miss Smythe, basement millinery; C. N. Maneer, muslin underwear; 225 4th Av.
CHILE, S. A.—A. Dehond, jewelry, confetti; Mrs. A. Dehond, waists; R. 73, 33 Union Square.
CINCINNATI—Fair Store; Miss A. Flynn, notions, jewelry; 23 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Rollman Son's & Co.; Miss M. V. Wendel, ready-to-wear; Gotham.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Rollman & Sons Co.; J. H. Herman, ribbons, neckwear; Miss E. Godert, jewelry, leather goods; Miss S. Bogdanoff, silks, velvets; Prince George.
CLEVELAND, O.—Bilstein, Klopper Co.; N. Klopper, notions, novelties; Breslin.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Mr. Meisel, coats; Miss Flehn, Fall dresses; J. Ganz, the jobs jewelry and Christmas novelties; 72 Madison Av.
COLUMBUS, Miss.—W. C. Beard, general mdse.; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; Mrs. E. R. Graves, ready-to-wear; Miss J. Gessmill, ladies' wear; Breslin.
CORTLAND, N. Y.—A. W. Goodman & Co.; A. W. Goodman, women's ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
CORYDON, Ky.—Reister's; I. H. Reister, boys', girls' garments; Mrs. I. H. Reister, ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, coats; Martinique.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Meiss Bros.; A. Meiss, cloaks, suits, waists; O. Meiss, house dresses, muslin underwear; 116 W. 32d.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery D. G. Co.; J. S. Emery, general mdse.; C. R. Reed, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 315 5th Av.
DAYTON, O.—Rike, Kumler Co.; Miss C. Schumacher, ladies' underwear, corsets, infants' wear; F. Dale, Gossard, furnishing goods; W. J. Roetter, blankets, white goods; J. O. Davis, domestics; Miss C. A. Rowland, Miss K. A. Rowland, notions; Miss M. Maher, Miss C. P. Shaffer, shoes; A. M. Lente, J. Dornfeld; N. Trowler, representing; 220 5th Av.
DENVER—Joslyn D. G. Co.; F. Long, millinery; 23 East 26th.
DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son; J. Woodley, domestics, linens; 16 E. 18th.
DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son; Miss E. Kelly, cloaks, suits, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 16 E. 18th.
DALLAS, Tex.—Higginbotham, Bailey, Logan Co.; A. E. Aaron, silks, dress goods; 395 Broadway.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; C. W. Mayhew, notions, toilet goods; J. J. Reilly, basement leather goods; 354 4th Av.
EAST LIVERPOOL, O.—Washutzky Bros.; G. Wolf, mdse. mgr., ready-to-wear; Miss A. Haley, dresses; 1,133 Broadway.
EAST LIVERPOOL, O.—Washutzky Bros.; G. Wolf, ready-to-wear, general mdse.; Miss A. Haley, cloaks, suits; 1,139 Broadway.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—John Stillman, suits, dresses, waists; 72 Madison Av.
GALESBURG, Ill.—Bullogg, Drake & Co.; C. J. Larson, dry goods; Latham.
GLASGOW, Tenn.—C. L. Terry, dry goods; Breslin.
GREENSBURG, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; J. Ferber, coats, skirts; 18 West 27th.
GRAND RAPIDS—Charles Trankla & Co.; Miss E. Rumsey, muslin underwear, children's wear; 432 4th v.
GREEN BAY, Wis.—J. L. Gorgensen, dry goods; Imperial.
HAMILTON, O.—Mathes, Sohngen Co.; Lee Sohngen, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; G. A. Gay, representing; 230 5th Av.
HENDERSON, Neb.—Golden Rule; G. L. McClellan, general mdse; Somerset.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; H. Schumann, linens; 220 5th Av; Somerset.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Selig D. G. Co.; Miss E. Kennedy, coats, skirts; 116 West 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Effroymson & Wolf; J. H. Wolf, neckwear; F. P. Effroymson, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Schwartz Bros.; M. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 16 East 33d.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bermudmer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, women's bath robes; 7 West 22d.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Co.; G. E. Toole, basement, ready-to-wear; 25 Madison Av.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—McCully Hat Co.; G. G. McCully, hats; Imperial.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. Barnstein & Co.; Mrs. J. O. Hicks, Miss S. Householder, Mrs. A. F. Irwin, millinery; Somerset.
LAWTON, Okla.—M. Koehler Co.; M. Koehler, ready-to-wear, notions, fancy goods; 1,170 Broadway.
LIVINGSTON, Mont.—Golden Rule; V. A. McBride, general mdse.; Somerset.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Jacoby Bros.; Mrs. T. S. Goodfriend, millinery; 1,182 B'way.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—Chas. M. Guggenheimer, Mrs. R. McGhee, Mrs. R. V. Johnson, millinery; 353 4th Av.; Wallick's.
MANKATO, Minn.—J. E. Brett, general mdse; Collingwood.
McKEESPORT, Penn.—Famous Co.; L. P. Feiser, jobs women's, misses', children's Summer dresses, waists, coats, skirts; 72 Madison Av.
MIDDLETOWN, O.—Mathes, Sohngen Co.; Mark Sohngen, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; J. Goldsmith, gloves, ribbons, 148 West 23d.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—John Gerber Co.; P. A. McPhillips, notions, gloves, ribbons, trimmings; E. H. Gerber, dry goods; 1,150 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss M. Sullivan, dress trimmings; 1,170 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; J. M. Hurley, furn. goods, underwear; W. J. McGovern, leather goods; 220 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; J. G. Kapps, furn. goods, hdkfs, gloves; Miss B. Agner, neckwear; Broadway & 32d; Gregorian.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; W. C. Bostwick, linens; W. H. Ball, dress goods, silks; 23 East 26th.
NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—S. Lurie & Co.; P. Daniels, women's, misses' suits; 18 West 27th.
OKLAND, Cal.—Marymont & Upright; S. Upright, general mdse.; 116 West 32d.
OAKLAND, Cal.—Marymont & Upright; A. E. Eisenfelder, laces, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, notions, jewelry, fancy goods; 116 West 32d.
OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—Randles Mfg. Co.; C. D. Randles, piece goods; Park Av.
PARSONS, Kan.—Strasburger Dry Goods Co.; G. H. Hooper, ready-to-wear, dry goods; 313 West 27th St.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; I. Blauner, waists; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PITTSBURG—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Mr. Riker, Miss Preston, suits; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; S. Mundheim, general mdse.; 1,201 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; L. A. Israel, millinery; 116 West 32d; Knickerbocker.
PITTSBURGH, Kan.—Seymour Dry Goods Co.; W. E. Seymour, dry goods, ladies' ready-to-wear; Progress Club.
READING, Penn.—Henry Volk Co.; H. Volk, cloaks, suits; Broztell.
SIOUX CITY, Ia.—Weinberg's; L. Weinberg, ladies' ready-to-wear; Room 1,101, 110 West 34th.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Pellitier Co.; C. E. Pellitier, corsets, waists, muslin underwear; 116 West 32d.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Meekins, Packard & Wheat; J. J. Hoar, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; McAlpine.
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Canadian Waist Co.; Mr. Rubin, woolens, children's dresses, ready-to-wear; Broadway Central.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; E. Hirsch, millinery; 21 East 28th.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal, Sloan Millinery Co.; W. Wise, millinery; 621 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co

GENERAL SEES 7TH WIN BASEBALL GAME

New Yorkers Maintain Claim to Luck by Defeating 71st at Texas Camp.

MEN'S HEALTH EXCELLENT

Death Rate Is Low and Few Cases Are Treated in the Field Hospitals.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 13.—Many men left the New York militia camps on leave, some going to Brownsville and others making up motor-car parties for trips to Hidalgo and Rio Grande points of interest. The soldiers of the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments, however, remained in camp for a ball game between the regimental teams on a new diamond of the encampment of the Seventy-first as first of the divisional series. The Seventh, dubbed the "lucky Seventh" by the Seventy-first, won 7 to 1.

Brig. Gen. James Parker, commander of the troops in this sector of the border line, with the exception of the New York division, came up from Brownsville with his staff to see the game. He was the guest of Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, commander of the Second Brigade. General Parker has taken great interest in the athletics of the soldiers on the border and has encouraged all sports among his troops at Fort Brown.

Colonel William N. Haskell, new commander of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, arrived here with General Parker, and, after reporting to Major Gen. O'Ryan, went to Mission to confer with Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, commander of the First Brigade. He then joined his regiment.

Major Chauncey Matlock, senior officer of that rank in the Second Field Artillery, will send his resignation in soon, it was said today because of business duties.

Captain Charles J. Dieges of Company F of the Twenty-second Engineers has received a fifteen-day furlough, as has also Private Francis C. Dossert of Troop A, Squadron A.

In connection with the recent investigation of the health of the men by various agencies, regimental commanders here pointed out today that for the last few weeks the average number of patients in the field hospitals has been between twenty and twenty-five a day, and a great many of those cases have been caused by injudicious eating and drinking. The death rate in the camps has been low, much lower than the mortality rates in cities of 10,000, and it is thought not much higher than the rate would have been if the troops had remained in comfortable homes for the same period.

MORE ARRESTS IN JUAREZ.

Only Small Quantity of Arms Is Returned to Garrison Commander.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 13.—Only forty-five guns and thirty pistols, with a bushel basket full of ammunition, were turned in to General Gonzales at the Cuartel General last night in Juarez. As the military issued 2,000 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition to civilians at the time of the recent border scare, the fact that so few rifles were returned is causing the commander of the Juarez garrison much uneasiness.

A number of arrests have been made of citizens in the town and more are expected following a thorough search of every house for arms and ammunition. The finding of anotner rebel cache has caused General Gonzales and his men some uneasiness, and it is feared the Villistas in Juarez are active in enlisting men in their cause.

The proclamation issued by General Gonzales yesterday ordering every one found with rifles in their possession after today to be arrested and tried by military court was not a local order but one made general throughout the State of Chihuahua by order of General Trevino.

Fifty more rebel suspects are under arrest in Chihuahua City. Reinforcements are being sent north to General Trevino by General Obregon, but it is denied in Juarez that General Trevino is to be succeeded by General Vargas in command of the northeastern zone.

MEXICAN DISCONTENT GROWS.

Rioting Continues in Capital—General Salazar Reported Shot.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 13.—Reports of discontent in Mexico are contained in a copy of El Nacional of Mexico City which reached El Paso today. The newspaper said that last week General Benjamin Hill, Military Commander of the Federal District, had covered the city with patrols to disperse gatherings of striking employes of the electric lighting and street railway company. It added that several shots had been fired.

According to the paper, Carranza met representatives of the Federation of Syndicates, the organization behind the strike, and informed them that in his opinion their action in striking was unpatriotic. The discontent was attributed by the paper to the "influence of Socialist labor agitators."

Arrivals in El Paso from the capital today said that the food scarcity and lack of opportunity for work were important factors.

Private dispatches from Chihuahua City said that Jose Ynez Salazar, held there in connection with alleged revolutionary plots, had been executed by General Trevino. There was no official confirmation.

SHOWS GOLD TO AID CREDIT.

Governor of Yucatan Takes Novel Steps to Instill Confidence.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13.—Word has been received here that in facilitating the purchase of gold drafts on the outside world the commission appointed to regulate the selling price of hemp produced in Yucatan, headed by Governor Salvador Alvarado, has put out an issue of paper money backed by deposits of Mexican and American gold in Yucatan and American banks.

Gold drafts are being sold in exchange for this paper. That there can be no doubt as to the security for the paper, General Alvarado has exhibited publicly in safes and strongboxes at Merida the gold held in Yucatan.

RESENT IDLENESS AT MINES.

Mexicans Charge Americans with Promoting Intervention.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Aug. 13.—Charges are being circulated, even in official circles, that American mining and other concerns with properties in Mexico are refusing to operate in order to help bring about intervention, it was learned today.

With plenty of work and food, de facto Government officers say, the prevalent tendency of the poorer classes to turn to banditry would disappear. It is said that resumption of work at the various mining camps could be accomplished without danger, as only small bandit groups are now in existence, while large garrisons are available for all properties.

The population of Chihuahua must live on imports for the next three months. The State has but little arable land at the best of times and imports largely. Since the rainy season set in, disease is prevalent in the city.

PRAISES SANITARY PLANS.

Dr. Darlington Advises Plenty of Sleep for Men on Way to Border.

Militiamen on the way to the Mexican border ought to have individual beds and plenty of sleep, according to the report made public yesterday, which the National Civic Federation received from Dr. Thomas Darlington, at one time Commissioner of Health in this city and later a member of the State Workmen's Compensation Bureau. Dr. Darlington will make a fuller report in which he will recommend the construction of a certain type of car for transporting soldiers, a type which he insists will have uses in time of peace. He says that the idea that hardships in traveling are a valuable experience for the soldier is a mistake, and he continues:

"There are those who think that, if a man is a soldier, anything is good enough for him and he can be transported even in a coal car if necessary —and there is a mistaken idea that there should be used in the treatment of these troops what is known as the hardening process. Men in the militia regiments who are perfect specimens physically—and the majority morally—who are willing to give up their business and even their lives for love of country, should be held in the highest esteem, and we should do everything to conserve their health."

Dr. Darlington found little sickness at Eagle Pass, Texas, where he made a careful examination of conditions under which 7,300 men were maintained, and he gives generous praise in the report to the sanitary arrangements.

"The hospital has accommodations for 160, but there were comparatively few in it, as the health of the troops in camp is excellent," says his report. "There are only 1.08 per cent. sick, and most of these cases are due to typhoid vaccination. There are seven cases of mumps. So far there have been two deaths—one of a man who disobeyed orders and went into the Rio Grande; he could not swim and was drowned. The other was a cook who put kerosene on the fire and was burned to death."

More than 100 comfort bags were sent to the New York troops on the Mexican border last week by the National Special Aid Society of 259 Fifth Avenue, of which Mrs. William Alexander is President. A packing case of current magazines and newspapers also was forwarded. A shipment of comfort bags is to be made every week.

CHANCE FOR MILITIA FLIERS.

Alan R. Hawley Tells How to Enter Army Aviation Schools.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, told yesterday how National Guardsmen may receive training as aviators under the $13,281,686 appropriation recently made by Congress for aerial defense. Mr. Hawley, Henry Woodhouse and Augustus Post had just returned from Washington, where they had conferred with officials regarding guard training.

"The War Department is ready to train hundreds of aviators," Mr. Hawley said, "and Congress made provisions for twelve aero squadrons for the twelve militia divisions, $800,000 being allowed for each.

"To obtain aviation training guardsmen must apply to the Department of Militia Affairs at Washington through their Adjutant Generals. If the candidate passes the physical examinations he will be detailed to an army school.

"Aviation mechanics and assistants will apply the same way and will be sent to aeroplane factories for experience. After guardsmen have learned to fly they may go back to their States and form aero companies and get aeroplanes and equipment from the War Department."

Aero Club officials expect many applications, as the club has been flooded with inquiries from volunteers, most of them men of exceptional experience. Adjutant Generals in the various States find that while it is difficult to fill other branches there are many volunteers for the air service.

ETNA IN ERUPTION.

Lava Pouring from Centre of Crater, Which Is 12,000 Feet Deep.

ROME, Aug. 13.—The Etna Observatory reports that the centre of the crater of Mount Etna, now 1,200 feet deep, is in full eruption. Lava is flowing to the southwest.

Bethmann Hollweg In Vienna.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12, (via London.) —A Vienna dispatch says that Emperor Francis Joseph has received the German Chancellor, von Bethmann Hollweg, in audience. Later the Emperor was closeted with the German Foreign Minister, Gottlieb von Jagow.

IRIAS GOING TO WASHINGTON

All Ports Bar Liberal Nominee for Presidency of Nicaragua.

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador, Aug. 13.—Dr. Julian Irias, candidate of the Liberal Parry of Nicaragua for the Presidency, who was excluded from Nicaragua on arriving at Corinto on Thursday from Costa Rica, has decided to go to San Francisco and thence to Washington.

On reaching Corinto the exiled candidate, who is one of three nominees for the Presidency in the bitterly contested campaign, was informed that not only Corinto but all other Nicaraguan ports were closed to him.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Aug. 12.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	Alaska Gold ..	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛
30	Alaska Juneau.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
825	Allis-Chalmers.	21⅝	23⅝	21⅝	23½
50	Allis-Chalm.pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½
120	Am. Agr.Chem.	74	74⅝	74	74⅝
2,110	Am. Beet Sug.	85½	89⅛	85⅝	88⅝
2,240	Am. Can	54⅜	57½	54⅜	56¾
400	Am. Car & F..	58½	59½	58⅝	59⅛
50	Am. Cot. Oil..	53½	53½	53½	53½
80	Am. Hide & L.	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
810	Am.H. & L.pf.	54½	57½	54½	57
370	Am. Ice Secur.	27⅜	28¼	27¼	28¼
50	Am. Linseed ..	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
5,000	Am. Locomo..	68⅝	73½	68⅝	72⅝
50	Am. Malt	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,660	Am. Sm.& Ref.	93⅜	96⅝	93¼	96⅝
40	Am. St. F'dries	51½	51½	51½	51½
80	Am. Woolen ..	43	43⅝	43	43
200	Am. Zinc	33¼	33½	32½	33¼
5,620	Anaconda Cop.	79⅝	83¾	79⅛	83⅝
435	At., T. & S.Fe.	102	103¼	102	103¼
40	A., G. & W. I.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
2,210	Bald. Loco..	71⅜	74½	71½	73⅞
510	Balt. & Ohio..	85½	86⅞	85	86¼
30	Balt.& Ohio pf.	73½	74⅜	73½	74⅜
20	Batopilas Min.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Brklyn R. T...	84½	84⅝	84½	84⅝
880	Butte & Super.	64	68⅛	63⅞	68⅛
70	Cal. Petroleum	18	19	17⅞	19
110	Can. Pacific..	176½	176½	175½	175⅝
1,000	C. Leather Co.	54⅝	55⅞	54⅝	55⅞
232	Ches. & Ohio..	60½	62½	60½	61
50	Chi. Gt. West.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
650	C., M. & St. P.	94⅝	97	94⅝	96⅞
80	C., R. I. & P.	18¼	20	18¼	19
40	Chile Copper..	21	21	21	21
370	Chino Copper..	47⅝	50	47⅝	50
2,670	Col. F. & Iron	44	45¾	43⅝	44¾
570	Cons. Gas	137¼	141⅝	137¼	139⅝
130	Corn Prod. R..	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
6,420	Crucible Steel.	68	72⅝	67⅝	70
420	Cuba C. Sugar	55⅛	57½	54⅝	54⅝
40	Cuba C. Sug. pf.	94½	98	93⅝	93⅝
540	Dist. Sec.	44	46⅝	44	45½
40	Dome Mines..	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
2,900	Erie	34½	36⅝	34⅝	36⅝
160	Erie 1st. pf....	53	53⅜	52⅝	53⅛
50	General Elec..	170¼	170¼	170¼	170¼
470	Goodrich	71¼	73¼	71¼	72½
30	Great Nor. pf.	117½	118⅝	117½	118⅝
170	Gt. Nor. Ore..	34½	35⅝	34½	35⅝
820	Insp. Copper..	48⅝	51¼	48⅝	51⅛
250	Inter. Consol..	16½	17⅛	16¾	17
2,315	In. Mer. M....	26	28⅛	26	27¼
25,540	Int. M. M. pf.	85⅝	92¼	88	92¼
250	Inter. Nickel..	45	45	43¾	44⅛
400	Int. Paper.....	15½	17	15½	17
510	Int. Paper pf..	67	74⅜	67	73⅝
107	Kan. City So..	24⅜	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝
2,140	Kennecott.....	46	49⅜	45⅞	49⅜
170	Lack. Steel....	70⅜	72¾	70⅝	72¾
180	Lee Tire	44⅞	45⅝	44⅞	45⅝
190	Lehigh Val....	77¼	79¼	77¼	79
4,150	Maxwell Mot..	78	82⅜	78	81⅞
20	Max. M. 1st pf.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
3,250	Mex. Petrol....	96⅞	99¼	96⅞	97¾
250	Miami Copper..	33½	33	33½	33
40	Nat. Enam. & Stamping	23¼	23½	23¼	23½
80	Nevada Con....	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½
100	N. Y. Air Br..	130½	130½	130½	130½
774	N. Y. Central.	103½	104¼	103¼	104¼
110	N.Y., N.H.& H.	58⅝	60¼	58⅝	60
50	N. Y., O. & W.	27⅛	27½	27⅛	27½
200	Norf. & West.	131½	132⅜	129⅝	129⅝
220	North. Pacific.	110⅝	111⅞	110⅝	111
100	Ontario Silver.	7⅜	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜
40	Pacific Mail ..	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
196	Penn. R. R....	56¼	56¼	55⅜	55⅝
40	Pr. Steel Car.	50⅝	51⅜	50⅝	51⅛
100	Ry. Steel Sp..	43⅝	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝
680	Ray Con. Cop..	23	24⅝	23	24⅛
$8,470	Reading	94½	103⅞	93⅞	102
90	Rep. I. & S..	46⅝	48	45¾	47⅜
40	Runnel	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝
20	Shatt'k-Ariz..	26	26	26	26
400	South. Pacific.	97¼	98⅜	97¼	98
270	South. Ry....	23	24½	23	24
10	South. Ry. pf..	83½	86¼	83½	86¼
4,640	Studebaker Co..	124⅞	129½	124½	128½
850	Tenn. Copper..	24⅜	26½	24⅜	26
50	Texas Co.	193	193	193	193
50	Third Av.	63¼	66⅝	63¼	65⅜
200	U. B. & P. Co.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
220	U.B.& P. Co.pf	40⅝	40⅝	44½	44½
10,950	Union Pacific..	138⅝	141⅛	138½	139¾
610	United Fruit...	159⅜	162¼	159⅜	160
50	Un. Rys. Inv..	6¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
70	U.S.C.I.P.& F.	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
4,400	U. S. Ind. Al..	106⅜	112⅝	106⅜	109
1,845	U. S. Rubber..	53⅜	55⅞	53⅜	55
25,070	U. S. Steel....	86⅝	88⅝	86½	87⅞
580	Utah Copper..	77⅞	80¼	77⅞	80¼
250	Va.-Car. C....	40	40¾	40	40¼
40	Wabash pf. A.	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
40	Wabash pf B.	27⅜	27⅜	26⅝	26⅝
1,200	West. U. & M.	56⅜	59	56⅜	58⅝
3,840	Willys-Over'd.	52¼	55⅝	51¼	55⅜

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:04|Sun sets..6:57|Moon rises..7:26

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook.....	8:05	8:22	1:58	2:17
Governors Island...	8:41	8:58	2:36	2:53
Hell Gate.....	10:47	11:04	4:17	4:34

Arrived—Sunday, Aug. 13.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool, Aug. 5.
SS Neroedal, Gibraltar, July 27.
SS. Palacine, Portland, July 29.
SS Van der Duyn, Tanamo, July 28.
SS Chinchа, Norfolk, Aug. 11.
SS Katahdin, Georgetown, Aug. 9.
SS Gnafaxe, Baltimore, Aug. 10.
SS Radaas, Philadelphia, Aug. 11.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, Aug. 10.
SS Sarnia, Plymouth, July 30.
SS Miranke, Rotterdam, July 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Tuscania	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Celtic	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Niagara	Havre	July 26
Yildum	Kirkwall	July 29
Calabria	Genoa	July 27
Purus	Victoria	July 25
Sommerstad	Shields	July 29
Hallfrid	Andrassan	July 29
Romler	Porto Ferrajo	July 25
Luiso	Spain	July 28
San Juan	San Juan	Aug. 9
Collingham	St. Nazaire	July 31
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 13
Calamares	Havana	Aug. 11
Troutpool	Gibraltar	July 29
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 11
Antilles	New Orleans	Aug. 9
El Cid	Galveston	Aug. 8

DUE TOMORROW.

*Touraine	Bordeaux	Aug. 5
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 12
Marchioness of Bute	La Pallice	July 31
Alaunia	London	Aug. 4
Medina	Galveston	Aug. 9
Sabine	Mobile	Aug. 8
Lennpe	Jacksonville	Aug. 13

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Munamar	Nipe	Aug. 13
Panama	Cristobal	Aug. 10
Idaho	Hull	Aug. 3
Lord Erne	London	Aug. 5
Orifiamme	Dartmouth	Aug. 1
El Alba	Galveston	Aug. 9

DUE THURSDAY.

Philadelphia	San Juan	Aug. 12
Cristobal	Cristobal	Aug. 10
Lysefjord	Jamaica	Aug. 14
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 14
Narragansett	Liverpool	Aug. 8
Carrillo	Kingston	Aug. 12
Stockholm	Kirkwall	Aug. 9
Creole	New Orleans	Aug. 12

DUE FRIDAY.

Finland	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Lord Cromer	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Lux	Newport	Aug. 7
El Oriente	Galveston	Aug. 12

DUE SATURDAY.

†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Aug. 9
Totori Maru	London	Aug. 4
Cluny Castle	London	Aug. 9

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Alcor	Turks Island	Aug. 6
C. Lopez y Lopez	Cadiz	Aug. 4
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 9
Kansas City	Savannah	Aug. 9
Stella	Colon	Aug. 9
Algonquin	Turks Island	Aug. 10

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chicago, Bordeaux	3:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Re d'Italia, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hortensius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
American, South Brazil	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Chalmette, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Dante Alighieri, Naples	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Andijk, Rotterdam	——	12:00 M.
Munsomo, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christians'd.	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alianca, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Atahualpa, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Guantanamo, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pacific, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Florizel, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Alahualpa, Maranham	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mimer, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tuscania, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Celtic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Marengo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Cannizaro, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
San Saba, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Alaunia, London	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Vasilefs Constantinos ..... Aug. 14

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M., (supplementary, 2 P. M.,) (sea post)—Philadelphia ..... Aug. 14

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Re d'Italia ..... Aug. 15

Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Buenos Aires ..... Aug. 15

Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Kroonland ..... Aug. 15

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Naples, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 1 P. M.—Dante Alighieri ..... Aug. 16

Great Britain and Ireland, (specially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Lapland ..... Aug. 17

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.—Oscar II. Aug. 17

Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca d'Aosta ..... Aug. 19

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Gibraltar must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary,) 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Louis ..... Aug. 19

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Touraine ..... Aug. 19

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Alaunia ..... Aug. 19

Mails for South America.

Barbados, St. Lucia, Guiana, Maranham, and Parnahyba, at 8 A. M.—Atahualpa ..... Aug. 15

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 10 A. M.—Hortensius ..... Aug. 15

South Brazil, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos at 2 P. M.—American ..... Aug. 15

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Pacific ..... Aug. 18

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Liverpool, Aug. 13.
SS Hattie Luckenbach, at Colon, Aug. 13.

Sailed.

SS California, from Liverpool, Aug. 12.
SS Lafayette, from Bordeaux, Aug. 13.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 13.

SS Neches, Buenos Aires to New York, was 815 miles S. at noon 12th.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 106 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M. 12th.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 84 miles N. of San Juan at 8 P. M. 12th.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 147 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 234 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 31 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Comet, Tampico to New York, was 23 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Olinda, Nuevitas to New York, was 14 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, was 222 miles S. at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 110 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 180 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 145 miles S. at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 193 miles S. at noon.
SS San Juan, San Juan to New York, was 289 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hongkong and Dutch East Indies, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Karimoen ..... Aug. 16

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... Aug. 18

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver) — Empress of Japan ..... Aug. 19

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed) (via Seattle) — Tamba Maru ..... Aug. 21

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru ..... Aug. 21

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... Aug. 26

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Ixion ..... Aug. 26

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle) — Shidzuoka Maru ..... Aug. 27

NEW YORK.

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4½% Bonds
Due 1st January, 1930
Principal and interest payable in New York

Ottawa is the capital of the Dominion of Canada — the Government buildings representing an expenditure of over $22,500,000. The City is also the distributing centre for one of the richest and most populous districts in the entire Dominion.

Price to yield 4⅛%
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Wood, Gundy & Co.
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First Mortgage R. R. Bonds
Yielding 5.30%
Absolute First Mortgage.
Company owns or controls valuable terminals in practically every city and town served.
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Serial maturities assure increasing equity.
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4½% Gold Bonds
Due October 1, 1961
Exempt from the Federal Income Tax. Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and other States. Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.
Tax Exempt in New Jersey
Price to Yield 4.03%
Ask for circular T-226

Remick, Hodges & Co.
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14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
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35 Pine Street, New York
BOSTON CHICAGO

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Measuring it by the effect which it exerted upon prices, the good news of last week much more than offset the bad news. That is a satisfactory thing to be able to say of a week which brought one of the worst wheat crop reports which the Department of Agriculture ever had to put out, and of a week which ended in the failure of mediation between the railroads and their employes who are threatening to strike.

The most pronounced movement of the week occurred on Wednesday, when the railroad stocks advanced vigorously on the news that the railroad brotherhoods had accepted the mediation of the Federal Board. That advance coming on top of the previous day's crop report, which was even worse than had been expected, showed that the stock market was in a position to respond to good news to an extent which had not been true for some time back. That was in part because traders had come to be overskeptical of the market's ability to respond to favorable developments, and in part because important international operations were under way which promised to relieve this market for some time of much of the selling pressure in stocks and bonds which has come from Europe.

In some respects this was the most important development of the week bearing on the stock market. A railroad strike, were it to come, would have more immediate bearing upon prices, but stocks, like other things, improve under a lessening of the supply as well as under an increase in the demand and the supply of stocks seeking sale is likely to be lessened substantially by Great Britain's use of her mobilized securities as collateral for loans instead of as material for immediate sale. That is what is suggested by the fact that about $100,000,000 of our securities are to be used as collateral in the loan which England is expected to place here very shortly. But what is done in respect to these securities is most likely to be done in respect to further large amounts of our securities which most likely will be retained for future use as collateral. England biding her time to liquidate these securities if she chooses to provide in that way for the money she is to borrow.

The market will no doubt keep in mind the possibility, perhaps the probability, that stocks and bonds pledged as collateral will eventually be sold, but it knows the difference between pledging $10,00,000 of securities at the bank and selling $10,000,000 in the market. It will apply its every day experience in such matters to this change in the use which is to be made of American securities which have been gathered in by the British Government either by purchase or by borrowing. Such a change would have far reaching effect, the more so inasmuch as the market has for so long now been under the repressive influence of this foreign selling.

This circumstance made it all the easier for the market to respond with some show of enthusiasm to the news that the railroads had invited and the men accepted Federal mediation. It made it all the easier, too, for the market at the close of the week to remain calm in the face of the news that mediation had failed. That was almost certain to happen. The questions at issue between the railroads and their men are too far-reaching to be settled by this form of mediation. But by some form of arbitration they can be settled and it is almost certain that they will eventually be settled in that way despite the stand which the brotherhoods have taken against submitting their demands to arbitration. The brotherhoods are not superior to the nation at large and public sentiment almost certainly will force an amicable adjustment of the controversy between the men and the railroads.

The country raised no objection to the brotherhoods combining to give greater effect to their demands upon the railroads, but it would raise the most serious objection to a rejection of arbitration as a means of bringing agreement between employer and employed. By combining the brotherhoods assumed new obligations as well as new power. They cannot exercise the one without recognizing the other. If they attempted to they would do more to set back the cause of organized labor than all the employers in the country could do. They will not be so unwise.

So the labor situation can be viewed without too great concern, serious as the matter is. So also can the crop situation. It is still probable that we will have more wheat for export than some of those carried off their feet by last week's very bad crop report were inclined to allow. Also it is true that we are less in need of an exportable surplus of wheat than we have been in any other year in recent times. So far as our trade balance is concerned there is no special merit in exporting wheat in preference to other things and even if our export supply of wheat is very small we shall not lack things with which to keep our credit trade balance up to a high figure. We are no longer dependent in our foreign trade, as we once were, upon tht sale of farm products, and we could lose all of last year's exports of breadstuffs and still have a greater trade balance than we ever had before. So far as the producers of wheat are concerned they will find in the enhanced price a very substantial, if not a full offset, to the decline in output.

There was material in last week's news for the pessimist, but even more for the optimist. One might at the outset of this new week assume that railroad labor will commit the folly of a country-wide strike, and that the crops will go from bad to worse; one might belittle the probable relief to be afforded by a lessening of European selling of our securities and make the most of the demands which the money market will have to meet, but with last week's market experience in mind one would do well to look upon all the disadvantageous factors in the situation merely as the counterweights which help to keep the machinery of prosperity from assuming too great speed.

For the fact is that never was the country so prosperous, and never was its position as strong as it is today. We are able to encounter a serious crop setback without disaster and to meet the legitimate demands of labor without impoverishing our industrial enterprises. We are probably warranted in giving American labor and American employers credit for a reasonable degree of common sense and in welcoming the wonderful prosperity the country is enjoying without unduly exaggerating the inevitable imperfections which the situation contains, as all things human must.

LONDON HAS DULL WEEK.

War News from Eastern Front Stimulates Trading Despite Holiday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The last week in the Stock Exchange was more interesting than active. The house was closed yesterday, and in the five business sessions Summer holiday influence was apparent. Investment stocks were quite dull in the early part of the week, but rallied near the close in response to excellent war news from the Italian and Russian fronts, the fall of Gorizia being particularly inspiriting.

Final prices were under the best owing to the pronounced slackness in business prior to the holiday. Shipping securities developed renewed activity in the middle of the week, and prices were buoyant, but subsided later. American railroads showed wide fluctuations, but only in reflection of Wall Street sentiment, the market here for these shares having almost ceased to exist; only two transactions were marked. On Monday double dealing quotations will be restored to the official Stock Exchange list after absence since the reopening in January, 1915. This means further progress toward normal conditions. A loan for New South Wales of £2,500,000 is being offered in 5¼ per cent. debentures at par, redeemable in from four to six years. Arrangements are in progress for an issue of £1,000,000 of 6 per cent. debentures by Canadian Vickers, which is controlled by the great Sheffield firm of Vickers, Ltd.

Reports from your side indicate the probability of a new American collateral loan operation for the British Government based on American, Canadian, Argentine, and Swiss securities. The statement is believed to be well founded, and the Government intends immediately to ask holders for a wide range of securities, including South American Government and railway and neutral Government bonds. They will be placed at the disposal of a mobilization committee under a plan somewhat different from the scheme under which Americans were mobilized.

The Bank of England's position this week was much improved owing to substantial additions to its stock of gold. Funds are available in the money market sufficient for requirements, but demand is good owing to large purchases of new Treasury bills. Discount rates are easy, the tone reflecting the inquiry for banks' bills by Continental buyers.

PARIS BOURSE CLOSES FIRM.

War Stocks Show Advances While Exchange Remains the Same.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The Bourse has taken a holiday until the 16th. It closed very firm after an active week, with marked progress in the Russian group and the war stocks. Among others in the latter classification the following gains, made since the July month-end settlement, are noteworthy (francs:)

Hotchkiss	70	Matieres Colorantes	35
Boleo	25	Telmes Rhone	35
Bimetal	170	Le Nockel	80
Liquid Air	65	Marine Steel Wks.	80

The war loan closed at 89.75, and French rentes at 63.70; both are likely to remain inactive pending the issuance of the second war loan. There was a continued advance in the shares of the Bank of France, while Suez Canal shares, Brazilian Funds, and Turkish unified bonds were also higher. There was some demand for De Beers on renewed activity in the diamond market.

The Spanish group was easier on the report that although the labor troubles are still unsettled, the Madrid Government is supporting recognition of the trade unions.

The exchange situation is about the same as in the previous week. Your French loan keeps the dollar close to 5.91, but 28.17 was paid today for sterling, although the official quotation is still 12.50. War finance has increased 130,000,000 francs. A blacklist identical with the British list, has just been published here, and includes eighty-seven American houses.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Aug. 7	2	2	2	2	3	3¼	3¾
Aug. 8	2½	2	2	2	2¾@3	3¼	3¾@4
Aug. 9	2½	2	2¼	2	2¾@3	3	3¾@4
Aug. 10	2½	2¼	2½	2½	2¾@3	3	3¾@4
Aug. 11	2½	2¼	2½	2½	2¾@3	3	3¾@4
Aug. 12	2½	2½	2½	2½	2¾@3	3	3¾@4
Week's range—							
High	2½			2½	3	3¼	4
Low	2			2	2¾	3	3¾
Same week last year—							
High	2			1¾	2¾	3	3½
Low	1½			1¾	2½	3	3¼
Year's range to date—							
High	6			5	4½	4½	5
Low	1½			1¾	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—							
High	3			2¾	4	4	4
Low	1½			1¾	2¼	2½	2¾

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Aug. 7	Par	†5c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 8	Par	†5c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 9	Par	†5c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 10	Par	†5c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 11	Par	†10c	†15@10c	*15c
Aug. 12	Par	†10c	†15@10c	*15c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts. Short. Money.	3 Mos. Bills.	Paris Ex. on London.
Aug. 7	4⅜	5⅝@5¾	28f 15c
Aug. 8	4⅜	5⅝@5¾	28f 15c
Aug. 9	4⅜	5⅝@5¾	28f 15c
Aug. 10	4⅜	5⅝@5¾	28f 13c
Aug. 12	4⅜	5⅝@5¾	28f 17c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	4½%.	British Rentes. Paris.
Aug. 7	58⅝	95⅝	64f
Aug. 8	58⅝	95⅝	64f
Aug. 9	58⅝	95⅝	63f 80c
Aug. 10	59	96	63f 80c
Aug. 11	59⅛	96⅛	63f 70c
Aug. 12	59⅜	96⅜	63f 70c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Aug. 7	31⅝d	65¾c
Aug. 8	31⅝d	66¼c
Aug. 9	31⅜d	66⅝c
Aug. 10	31⅜d	66¼c
Aug. 11	31⅜d	66¼c
Aug. 12	31⅛d	66¼c

INVESTMENTS.

The Annalist deals with financial and industrial problems. Open security market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10c., $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED, AUG. 12, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$17,860,500	$641,098,950
Same period last year	17,648,000	484,849,700

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.73	86.55	87.43	86.19
Same period a year ago	82.73	82.38	84.48	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	83	82½	82½	29
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series A	99	98½	99	2
Albany & Susq. 3½s	86	85⅞	85⅞	5
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97⅛	96⅞	97	40
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	7
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	95½	95½	95½	10
Am. Hide & L. 6s	104	103⅞	103⅞	4
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	87	87	87	1
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	107⅝	107¼	107¼	7½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91½	48
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	109½	108½	109	71½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	101½	101½	101½	7½
Am. Thread 4s	90¼	90⅛	90⅛	48
Am. Tobacco Co. 6s	118½	118½	118½	5
Am. Tobacco 4s	82½	82½	82½	5
Am. Writing Paper 5s	81⅜	80	81⅜	42
Ann Arbor 4s	65	65	65	2
Armour & Co. 4½s	93⅝	93⅜	93½	33
A., T. & S. F. gen 4s	92¾	92½	92½	175½
A., T. & S. F. 4s, '55	103½	103½	103½	26
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	7
A.,T.& S.F. cv. 4s, '60	105⅜	101⅞	103⅜	39
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta.	83⅜	83½	83½	7½
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	92¼	92	92	10
At. & Char. A. L. 5s, Series B	101¼	101	101	24
BALT & O. p. b. 3½s	92⅝	92¾	92⅞	74½
B. & O. gold 4s	90⅝	90¼	90¼	79
B. & O. conv. 4½s	93⅞	94⅜	94⅜	110½
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	90½	90	90	22
B. & O. ref. 5s	100½	100⅛	100⅜	128
B. & O., P. J. & M., Div. 3½s	91	91	91	1
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	100½	100⅜	100½	35
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	10
Brawn Copper 6s	99	98⅝	98⅝	2
B. R. T. g. 5s	100⅝	100½	100⅝	2
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	100½	100⅛	100½	79
B'klyn Un. El. 5s	101⅜	100⅝	101⅛	3
B., Q. Co. & Sub. 5s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	1
Bush Term. 4s	88½	88⅛	88⅛	2
Bush Term. 5s	87½	87½	87½	1
Bush. Term. Bldgs. 5s	87¼	87	87	7
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	98⅛	98	98¼	13
Canada So. con. 5s	102¾	101½	102	29
C. of Ga. con. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
Central Vermont 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	4
Central Leather 5s	103⅛	102	102	46
Central New Eng. 4s	80½	80½	80½	1
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	88	87⅝	87⅝	31½
C. Pac. gtd. 3½s	90	90	90	3
C. & O. conv. 5s	93⅝	93¼	93¼	343
C. & O. conv. 4½s	85	84⅞	84⅞	69
C. & O. gen. 4½s	90	89	89⅞	27
C. & O. fund 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	2½
Chi. & Alton 3½s	50	50	50	25
Chi. & Alton 5s	60¼	60¼	60¼	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	9[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	216
C., B& Q., Neb. ext. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	2
C.,B.& Q.,Iowa Div. 5s	103	103	103	15
C.,B. & Q.,Den.Div.4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
C.,B. & Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	83½	83½	83½	1
C., B. & Q.,Ill.Div.4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	2
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	85	85	85	2
C. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	23	23	23	2
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	69¾	69½	69¾	45
C.,M. & St.P. gen. 4s	89½	89½	89½	1
C.,M. & St.P. 4s, 1934	90¼	90¼	90¼	9
C.,M. & St.P. ref. 4½s	92	92	92	14
C., M. & St. P.g.4½s	101⅜	101	101⅜	9
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	107½	107	107¼	38
C.,M. & St.P. cv. 4½s	101	100⅜	100⅜	126½
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103⅛	102⅞	103	10
C., M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. 5s	103	103	103	1
C., M. & Pug. Sd. 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	1
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	80½	80½	80½	5
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94	94	94⅛	13
C. & N. W. 1. f. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	3
C. & M. St. L. P. & W. 5s	106¼	105½	106¼	2
C. & N. W. d. 5s,'21	101½	101½	101½	1
Chi. Rys 5s	97	96⅜	97	3
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	83⅞	83	83	103
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	72	71⅝	71⅝	85
C., R. I. & P. 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	63⅛	60⅞	63	206
C., R. I. & P. d 5s, tr. rcts., sta.	60	60	60	25
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, Ser. P.	97¼	97¼	97¼	3
C., St. P. M. & O 6s	117½	117½	117½	4
C., St. P. M. & O. deb. 5s	102	102	102	2
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100	99⅞	100	20
Chile Copper 7s	124⅞	123	124	160½
C., Lehanon & N. 4s	91	91	91	1
C.,C.,C.&St.L.gen.4s	85½	85½	85½	5
C.,C.,C. & St.L. gen. 4s	79½	79½	79½	3
C., C. C. & St. L. C., W. & M. 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	1
Clev. & Mar. 4½s	99	99	99	1
Col. Indus. 5s	76	76	76	8
Col. & Hock. V. 4s	68	68	68	1
Col. & Mid. 1st 4s	13	13	13	10
Col. & M. 1st 4s, tr.	10	10	10	2
Col. & South. 1st 4s	91¼	91	91¼	6
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	5
Consol. Gas conv 6s	121½	121½	122½	61½
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	83	83	83	6
Corn Prod. Ref. 5s,'34	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	8
Cub.-Am. S. col tr 6s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	10
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100¾	99⅞	100	75
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	98	97⅝	97⅝	11
Del. & Hud. conv. 5s	105	105	105	5
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	69	68⅛	68⅛	5½
D. & R. G. con. 4s	78¼	78	78¼	27
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
Det. Riv. Tunnel 4½s	91	90⅝	91	4
Detroit United 4½s	80	80	80¼	17
District Securities 5s	75	73¼	75	41
ERIE,ILL.N.Y.con.5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	6
Erie 1st con. 7s	108½	108½	108½	15
Erie 1st con. 4s	83½	83⅛	83⅜	14
Erie gen. 4s	73½	73½	73½	15
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	70	69¾	70	53
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	71	70	71	44
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D	84⅞	84	84⅜	96
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	89	89	89	2
FLA. E. COAST 4½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	2
F., J.& V. & B.G.1st4s	68½	67	68½	5
Fla., C. & P. con. 5s	102½	102½	102½	5
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	104	104	104	64
Great Nor. ref. 4½s	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	17
Granby Con. 6s	105	104⅝	104⅞	37
Granby Con. 6s, stpd.	105	105	105	5
Green Bay deb. B	12	12	12	10
HOCKING V. 4½s	90⅞	90½	90⅝	8
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	70½	70½	70½	13
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	27½	27½	27½	19
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	89	88⅜	88⅜	46
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	88	88	88	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	85¾	85¾	85¾	26
Ill. Cent. 1st 3½s	85¾	85¾	85¾	2
Illinois Steel 4½s	90¾	90¼	90½	34
Indiana Steel 5s	102¼	101	102¼	26
Interborough R. T. 5s	98	97¾	98	1
Inter.-Met. 4½s	73¾	73¼	73¾	217
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	107	106⅞	106⅞	30
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	107¾	106½	107¾	3487
Int. Navigation 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	10
Int. Paper 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Int. Paper conv. 5s	91	91	91	15
Iowa Central 1st 5s	86¼	86¼	86½	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s	57½	57⅝	57⅝	2
JAMES C. & P. 5s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	1
K. C. FT. S. & M. 4s	76	75¾	75¾	6
Kan. City South. 3s	67½	66⅝	67½	2
Kan. City South. 5s	80½	80½	80½	1
Kan. City Term. 4s	88	88	88	3
Kentucky Cent. 4s	88¾	88⅝	88⅝	3
K. Co.E.L.&P.p.m.6s	116½	116½	116½	1
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	83½	83⅛	83⅛	11
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	99¾	99½	99⅝	23
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	92	91½	92	30
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	2
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
Lake Erie & W. 1st 5s	98½	98¼	98½	4
Lake Shore 3½s	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95¾	95¼	95¼	12
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94½	93⅝	94⅜	34
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	99¾	99¼	99⅜	15
L. V. of N.Y.gtd.4½s	100½	100½	100½	5
Lex.Av. & Pav.Fy.5s	100	100	100	1
Lex. & Eastern 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	124	124	124	16
Liggett & Myers 5s	101	101	101	1
Long Island ref. 4s	88	87	88	22
Lorillard 7s	124½	124½	124½	1
Lorillard 5s	101½	100⅝	101½	7
Lorillard 5s, reg	101	101	101	½
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	93¾	93½	93½	27
Louis. & Nash. g. 5s	110¾	110	110	2
L. & N., So. Ry. jt. 4s	78	78	78	1
MANHATT. con. 4s	89½	88⅝	89½	7
Mon. con. 4s, tax ex.	90	89¾	89¾	31
Mex. Pet. Co. 6s	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
Mex. P. cv. 6s, Ser. C.	109½	108	108	8½
Mich. Cent. 3½s	82½	82½	82½	4
Mich. Cent. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	4
Mil.El.Ry.& L. cons.5s	101¾	101⅝	101⅝	7
Mil.,L.S.& W.ext.5s	106	106	106	7
Mil.,Sparta & N.W.4s	92½	92½	92½	1
M. & St.L.ref.&ext.5s	60	60	60	16
Minn. & St. L. 1st & refunding 4s	60	60	60	1
Minn. St. Rys. 5s	101	101	101	3
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	83½	83½	83½	3
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	46¼	46¼	46¼	5
Mo., K. & T.2d4s,ut.	45	45	45	2
M.,K.&T.1st&ref.4s	62	62	62	1
M,K.&T., St.L.Div.4s	37	37	37	3
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	67¼	67¼	67¼	4
Mo., K. & Ok. 5s	66	66	66	1
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	1
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	10
Mo.P.5s,'20,g.t.r.,stpd.	90½	90½	90½	2
Mo.P.5s,'17,col.t.r.,sta.	97	96⅞	97	79
Mo. Pac. 4s	48¾	47½	48½	52½
M. Pac. 4s. t. r., stpd.	45	45	45	25
Mo. Pac. conv. 5s	48½	48½	48½	2
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	48	47½	47½	39
Mo.Pac.cv.5s,t.r.,stpd.	45	45	45	25
Montana Power 5s	97⅞	97½	97½	16
N., C. & ST. L.con.5s	107½	107½	107½	1
Nassau Elec. 4s	73	73	73	4
Nat. Enam. & S. 5s	98	98	98	10
Nat. Tube 5s	101½	100⅜	101½	9
N. Y. Air Br. Co 6s	102	102	102	5
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	92½	92½	92½	13
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	90⅜	90⅜	90¼	54
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	82⅝	82⅜	82¼	27
N. Y. C. gen.3½s,reg.	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	112¼	111¼	112	587½
N. Y. C., M.C.col.3½s	77	77	77	1
N. Y. C., L. S. col.3½s	75¼	74½	75¼	98
N. Y. C. col. 4s, Ser. A	83	82½	82½	51
N. Y. Conn. R. R.4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	5
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.5s	104¾	104	104	6
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.4s	84½	84½	84½	2
N. Y.Municipal Ry.5s	99	99	99	5
N. L., I. & W. 1st 6s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	3
N. Y.,N.H.& H.cv.6s	112½	112	112	47
N.Y.,N.H.& H.cv.6s,r.	110¼	110¼	110¼	14
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. d. 3½s, 1954	71	71	71	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. d. 4s, 1956	73½	73½	73½	6
N. Y. & Pullman 4s	88	88	88	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	75½	74	75½	23
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	58½	58	58⅜	121
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	98	97⅝	97⅝	132
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	73	73	73	3
Nor.&S.1st ref.5s,S.A.	78	78	78	5
Norf. & W. con. 4s	92¾	92¾	92⅝	52
N. & W., Poc.C.&C.4s	88⅜	88¼	88¼	4
Northern Pacific 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	62½
Northern Pacific 3s	64	63½	63½	164
ONTARIO POW. 5s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	1
Ore.R.R.&Nav.con.4s	91½	91½	91½	1
Ore. Sh. Line con. 5s	106	106	106	9
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	91¾	91⅛	91¼	61
PAC. T. & T. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	20
Penn. 4s, 1948	99⅛	99	99	13
Penn. 4s, 1943	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	2
Penn. gen. 4½s, tem.	101½	101½	101½	125
Penn. con. 4½s	104⅝	104½	104⅝	48
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	26
Pere Marq. gtd. 4s	20¼	20¼	20¼	5
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	101¾	101¾	101⅞	1
Providence Sec. 4s	69½	69½	69½	8
Public Service 8s	92	91⅞	91⅞	14
RY. STEEL SPRING Int.-Ocean 5s	97	97	97	5
Reading gen. 4s	95⅛	95	95⅛	71
Reading, J. C. col. 4s	96	96	96	2
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	98	97⅞	97⅞	27
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	75	74½	75	5
Rome, W. & Og. 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
ST. L. MER. B. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	20
St.L.,I.M. & S.gen.5s	101⅜	101	101	7
St.L.,I.M.&So.un.4s	80½	80	80	3
St. L., I. M. & So., River & Gul

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED, AUG. 12, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$2,085,525	$97,578,687
Same period a year ago	4,774,062	85,335,309

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	86.17	83.92	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	78.29	75.81	78.29	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Range Year 1916 Low.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Sales.
52⅜ July 7	51½ Aug. 7	ACME TEA	51½	51½	51½	— ½	200
97⅛ June 29	96 July 19	Acme Tea 1st pf	..	..	96	..	....
154½ Jan. 4	132¾ Mar. 14	Adams Express	..	..	137	..	....
21½ Apr. 29	15 Apr. 27	Adv. Rumely	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛	300
43 Apr. 28	31⅞ July 28	Adv. Rumely pf	..	..	31⅝	..	....
66 July 11	63 July 31	Ajax Rubber†	65	63⅞	65	+ 1	200
26½ Jan. 7	16 Aug. 5	Alaska Gold M.	18	16¼	17⅛	+ ¾	3,700
10¼ Jan. 7	⅞ June 17	Alaska J. Gold M.	8	⅞	⅞	— ⅛	1,000
33⅜ Mar. 14	19 July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	23½	21⅝	23⅛	+ 2	6,500
84½ May 16	70½ July 18	Alls-Chal. Mfg. pf.	77½	75	77½	+ 3½	2,700
76 Aug. 12	65 Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	76	72	74⅝	+ 1⅝	5,200
100⅜ Aug. 4	96 Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	..	..	41	..	....
41 July 21	38½ July 1	Am. Bank Note†	..	..	53	..	....
53 July 15	53 July 15	Am. Bank Note pf.†	90	85¼	88	+ 2	21,900
96⅛ July 6	61⅜ Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	..	..	100	..	....
102 June 22	93 Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ 2¾	180
106¾ Aug. 9	100 Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	105	105	105	— 1	110
198 July 31	165 Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf	57½	55	56⅝	+ 2¼	23,900
67⅜ Mar. 16	50¼ June 27	Am. Can	111½	110¾	111½	+ 1½	600
114⅞ Jan. 29	108⅜ July 17	Am. Can pf	59¾	57¾	59½	+ 2¼	10,100
78 Jan. 3	52 July 15	Am. Car & Fdy.	117	115⅜	117	..	400
119½ Mar. 11	115⅜ Aug. 9	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	..	..	46½	..	....
.. ....	.. ....	Am. Cities pf	..	..	25	..	....
.. ....	.. ....	Am. Coalt	145¼	143	145	+ 3	1,600
175⅞ Jan. 19	130 July 11	Am. Coal Products	..	..	118	..	....
118 July 26	115 Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf	54	53½	53½	+ ⅞	200
57½ Jan. 17	50½ Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	101	101	101	+ 2½	100
102 Mar. 15	98 Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf	..	..	128¾	..	....
140½ Jan. 4	123 June 26	Am. Express	10¾	10	10¾	— ⅜	1,500
12 Jan. 3	8⅝ June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	57½	54¼	56¾	+ 2⅜	9,400
57½ Aug. 10	45 Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf	28½	27	28½	+ 1½	2,200
31½ Feb. 19	25 Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	19½	19¼	19½	+ 1	250
25½ Jan. 26	17¼ July 14	Am. Linseed	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛	600
54¾ Apr. 25	38¾ Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf	73⅝	68	72¾	+ 4½	70,800
83⅜ Mar. 14	58 July 14	Am. Locomotive	103⅜	101¼	103⅜	+ 1⅞	1,800
104¾ Apr. 3	99½ July 13	Am. Locomotive pf	8⅞	8	8	— ¼	50
10 Apr. 7	5½ June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n	40¼	40	40	— ¾	300
40¼ Aug. 8	31⅝ Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf	96¾	93	96¼	+ 4	15,800
113⅝ Jan. 4	88½ Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	113	113	113	+ 2	110
114⅜ Feb. 3	103¼ Apr. 22	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	93½	92⅝	93¼	+ ⅛	400
96½ June 14	91⅝ July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A	85	85	85	..	100
88 May 25	84½ July 13	Am. Smelt. pf. B	..	..	142	..	....
149½ June 8	130 Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	..	..	107	..	....
110 Jan. 27	106 Feb. 15	Am. Snuff pf	52½	50⅞	52¼	+ 2¼	1,80
40¼ Aug. 8	31½ Jan. 14	Am. Steel Foundries	110½	109	109½	+ ½	1,80
113⅝ Jan. 8	105½ Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	119	119	119	+ 1	200
119 May 25	115⅛ May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	..	..	....	..	....
68 Feb. 14	60⅜ July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	130⅝	129½	130¼	+ ⅝	1,885
131½ June 16	120¼ Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel	225	220½	225	+ 3¼	800
224¾ July 24	188 Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	108¾	108¼	108½	+ 1½	210
108½ Feb. 8	105¼ Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	44¾	43⅜	44¾	+ 1⅜	1,000
53¾ Mar. 14	42 Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	65½	65½	65½	+ 2	535
102 Mar. 10	92 Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	28½	27	27	+ 1½	4,200
29¼ July 24	11 Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	33¾	31¼	32	+ 2¼	2,700
97⅛ Apr. 10	29⅜ July 10	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.	64⅞	64	64½	+ 2½	400
71⅛ June 16	50½ July 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf.	83⅞	79⅛	83⅜	+ 4⅜	56,394
92⅜ Feb. 14	77 Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.	4	4	4	— 1	200
8 Jan. 4	3 Mar. 23	Assets Realization	67⅛	67¼	67½	..	300
77 Jan. 3	62 Jan. 31	Associated Oil	103⅜	102	103	+ 1	26,650
108½ Jan. 4	100¾ Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	99	99	99	..	1,400
117½ June 13	89¾ July 6	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	118	112½	114	+ 3	200
96⅜ Aug. 9	86½ Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	66¾	64	65	+ 2	7,900
65½ July 26	50 July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I	64¼	63	63	— 1	800
118⅝ Jan. 3	65⅜ July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	74½	70¾	72⅞	+ 1½	24,700
110 May 24	104 June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf	..	..	105⅜	..	....
96 Jan. 4	82⅞ Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	86¾	84½	86	+ 1¼	19,773
80 Jan. 15	75 Aug. 9	Balt. & Ohio pf	74	73	74	..	1,492
3⅝ Jan. 3	1⅜ June 27	Batopilas Mining†	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..	200
550 Mar. 14	415 Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	444	430	444	+14	700
145 Jan. 6	126 July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf	126	126	126	..	10
.. ....	.. ....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
.. ....	.. ....	Booth. Fish 1st pf	..	..	80	..	....
88⅞ June 6	83½ Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap Tr	85	84	84½	+ ⅝	1,300
132 Jan. 14	126 Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	131½	130	131½	+ 2½	400
60¼ May 10	50½ Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	58½	58½	58½	+ 2½	200
102 May 11	95¾ Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf	..	..	98	..	....
14 Jan. 12	6 July 31	Bruns. T. & R.R.	..	..	6	..	....
100 July 20	93 Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & Pe	..	..	100	..	....
114⅞ Apr. 4	114⅞ Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf	..	..	114⅞	..	....
87 Jan. 3	68⅝ Aug. 3	Burns Bros	67	67	67	+ ¼	110
*109 Jan. 7	*108 Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf	..	..	100	..	....
121 Feb. 10	96 Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	107½	..	....
31 Jan. 11	28 Apr. 5	Butterick Co.	29	28¾	28¾	— ¼	450
105¾ Mar. 10	60½ July 11	Butte & Superior‡	68½	64	68⅝	+ 3⅝	13,300
42⅜ Jan. 3	15 June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	19½	18	19½	+ ½	900
80⅝ Jan. 3	40 June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf	48	45	47	+ 1½	1,200
58⅜ Jan. 18	58½ Jan. 17	Canada Southern	58½	58½	....	..	10
185⅜ Jan. 3	162¼ Jan. 17	Canadian Pacific	177	175¼	175⅞	+ ⅝	7,70
90 May 13	85 Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M. pf	..	..	85	..	....
57½ July 6	43 Apr. 22	Central Leather	55⅞	54½	55¾	+ 1¼	7,900
112¾ June 28	108⅞ Jan. 3	Central Leather pf	111⅛	110⅜	111⅛	— ⅝	35
41 July 17	30 Jan. 3	Central of N. J	..	..	295	..	....
*141½ June 9	*134 July 13	Cent. & S. A. Tel	..	..	*134	..	....
151 June 8	88 Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	107	102½	106	+ 4	1,55
67¾ June 8	58 Apr. 24	Chcs. & Ohio	62⅜	60	61	+ 1¼	5,00
10½ Jan. 7	8 Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	..	..	10	..	....
20 Jan. 6	20 Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf	..	..	20	..	....
15⅜ Jan. 3	11⅜ Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	13¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛	200
39¾ Jan. 4	32 Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	36⅜	35⅞	36¼	+ 1⅜	1,00
102¼ Jan. 4	91 Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul	97½	94⅜	96¾	+ 1¾	7,200
130⅝ Jan. 5	127½ Mar. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130	130	130	+ 1	400
134⅞ Jan. 3	124⅜ Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	126⅜	126¼	126⅜	+ ⅛	150
175 Jan. 11	168 June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf	..	..	170	..	....
24½ June 21	15½ Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac	20	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜	7,300
125 May 15	116 July 13	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	117	..	....
159 Jan. 27	131¾ Apr. 12	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf.	..	..	133	..	....
25⅜ Jan. 5	19⅜ July 14	Chile Copper†	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅜	5,800
60 Feb. 19	46⅛ July 11	Chino Copper†††	50⅛	47⅝	50⅛	+ 2⅜	7,400
55½ June 8	38 Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	53½	53½	53½	+ 3⅜	10
86 June 14	70 Feb. 22	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	79	..	....
*81¼ Aug. 9	*79 May 10	Cleveland & Pitts.	81½	81¼	81¼	..	60
.. ....	.. ....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*45⅛	..	....
76 Jan. 17	68 Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	..	..	75	..	....
112 Jan. 24	108 June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	111½	110	110	— ½	200
58 Jan. 4	38⅜ Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	45¾	43⅝	44¾	+ 1⅝	8,500
36½ June 13	24⅜ Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	..	..	30	..	....
60 June 9	46 Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	56	56	56	..	100
57⅜ June 10	40 Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	50	..	....
52⅝ Jan. 22	40⅝ July 24	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	..	..	42	..	....
116⅜ June 22	108¾ Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	..	..	114	..	....
144⅞ Jan. 8	130½ Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	141⅞	136½	139⅛	+ 4⅞	19,750
*23 July 13	*23 July 13	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	..	..	....	..	....
104½ May 25	75¼ Jan. 31	Continental Can	99½	94	99¼	+ 5¼	1,400
112 May 11	106 Feb. 1	Continental Can pf	..	..	107	..	....
58 Mar. 22	54 June 28	Continental Ins.	..	..	55	..	....
25¼ Jan. 25	13¼ Aug. 8	Corn Products Ref	14	13¼	14	+ ⅝	4,300
101½ Jan. 14	85 June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90¼	90	90	..	20
50 May 2	41 Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co	..	..	45	..	....
50 Feb. 2	32 Aug. 9	Cripple Creek Cent	32	32	32	—18	300
*38 Jan. 31	*34 Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf	..	..	*34	..	....
99½ Mar. 16	52⅜ Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	72⅛	67⅝	70¼	+ 2½	40,6
119½ June 16	108¼ Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf	116⅝	115¼	116⅛	+ ¼	900
245 Mar. 28	152 Jan. 3	Cuban-Am. Sugar	228	225	228	+ 12	300
110 June 8	104 Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	..	..	107½	..	....
62¼ July 7	52¼ Aug. 3	Cuba Cane Sugar	57¾	54½	55⅛	— ⅝	30,17
95⅝ July 6	93 July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	94¾	94	94	— ¼	3,98
.. ....	.. ....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*905	..	....
68⅝ Aug. 10	58 Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat	68⅜	66¾	68⅞	+ 1½	1,100
43⅜ Jan. 3	32 Apr. 22	Erie	37⅞	35	36⅝	+ 2	26,000
59⅝ Jan. 3	48 Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf	54	52½	53⅜	+ 1⅝	3,200
54⅜ Jan. 3	41 Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf	..	..	44	..	....
.. ....	.. ....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	..	....
35 Jan. 7	12⅜ July 13	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	12⅜	..	....
57½ Jan. 7	35⅜ Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	..	..	35½	..	....
350 Mar. 18	285 Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL	305	305	305	+ 5	100
116 Jan. 27	113½ July 5	Gen. Chemical pf	..	..	113½	..	....
178½ Jan. 17	159 Apr. 22	General Electric	170¼	168¾	168¾	..	3,200
585 Aug. 12	405 Apr. 24	General Motors	585	525	585	+80	1,30
120½ May 2	108 July 14	General Motors pf	119½	114½	118¾	+ 3¾	4,720
80 Apr. 10	67¾ Jan. 5	Goodrich (B. F.)	73¼	70¼	72	+ 2	8,900
116¾ Mar. 16	110 Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf	114	114	114	..	200
99 Feb. 10	80 Jan. 3	Granby Consol.	86	81	86	+ 5¾	300
157½ Jan. 4	116¾ Aug. 8	Great Northern pf	118¾	116¾	118	+ 1¼	6,80
50¾ Jan. 3	33⅜ June 26	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	36⅞	34½	35½	+ ½	3,600
53⅜ Mar. 9	34 June 26	Greene-Cananea	47	44½	45⅞	+ 1⅞	2,600
90⅝ June 2	71 May 4	Gulf States Steel	73½	73½	73½	+ 1½	180
101½ June 1	87 May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf	95	93½	95	+ ¼	200
10 June 1	72 May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf	83	80	83	+ 3	600
96 Jan. 11	93 Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	96	..	....
100 Jan. 3	100 Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
198¾ July 24	179¾ July 18	Helme (G. W.) Co	..	..	195	..	....
119 Mar. 8	119 Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	119	..	....
.. ....	.. ....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
132 Mar. 2	126¾ Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	..	..	130½	..	....
109½ Jan. 3	99¾ Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	102½	101¾	101¾	+ 1¼	2,400
300 Apr. 11	275 Apr.	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	300	..	....
52 July 6	42⅝ Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.††	51¼	48½	51	+ 2⅜	27,200
21⅜ Jan. 7	15⅝ July 29	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.	17¼	16	16½	+ ⅜	4,700
19 June 12	18⅝ June 12	Interb. Con., new	..	..	19	..	....
77½ Jan. 3	71 Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n of	74	74	74	+ ¼	300
20½ Jan. 5	16½ Aug. 12	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs	16½	16½	16½	— ½	100
80⅝ Jan. 24	80¼ Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf	..	..	80¼	..	....
29⅞ Jan. 5	12 July 13	Int. Agricultural	..	..	13	..	....
74 Jan. 7	38¼ July 14	Int. Agricultural pf	41	41	41	— 1	100
119⅜ June 7	108⅜ Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	114	114	114	+ ¾	100
120 July 19	114 Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	118½	118½	118½	..	100
84¼ May 18	68¾ Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n	..	..	78½	..	....
109 June 14	104⅞ Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	..	..	108½	..	....
29¼ May 1	13⅜ Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dep.	28½	26	27	+ ⅞	75,400
100⅜ June 5	61⅛ Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	96¼	88¼	92	+ 3½	170,000
58⅜ Jan. 17	42 Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.	45	43⅜	44⅞	..	9,400
111⅜ Feb. 23	105 Aug. 1	Int. Nickel pf.v.t.cfs	106	106	106	+ ¾	200
16⅞ Aug. 12	9½ Mar. 1	Int. Paper	16⅞	14½	16⅜	+ 2¼	25,720
75 Aug. 9	42½ Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf	75	66⅞	74	+ 7¼	11,630
6 May 16	2 July 3	Iowa Central	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛	100
10 May 15	9 May 10	Iowa Central pf	..	..	9	..	....
96 Apr. 4	67 Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	83⅞	83	83⅞	+ ⅞	425
113 Apr. 4	104 July 6	Jewel Tea pf	109	109	109	— ¾	100
73 June 16	60 Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M. pf	..	..	69	..	....
32½ Jan. 4	23⅛ Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	25⅝	24¼	24¼	— ¼	1,300
64⅞ Jan. 3	58⅜ Apr. 20	Kan. City South. pf	60	59½	59½	+ ⅝	200
100 June 20	80¼ Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co	..	..	98	..	....
117 June 9	111¼ Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf	..	..	117	..	....
76⅞ Mar. 20	66 July 18	Kelly Spring Tire	71⅞	69¼	69¼	— ¾	2,100
97½ Mar. 14	95⅜ July 15	Kelly Spg. Tire pf	..	..	96½	..	....
59 Apr. 3	44½ Aug. 2	Kennecott Copper	49½	45⅝	49½	+ 3¾	39,250
54¾ May 31	3 Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M	..	..	54	..	....
29 Mar. 27	29 Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf	..	..	29	..	....
130 Feb. 3	126¾ May 25	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	127	127	127	..	355
86 Jan. 6	64 May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	72⅝	70½	71	+ 1	5,000
0.⅝ Feb. 9	103½ Mar. 20	Lackcide Gas	105⅛	105	105	..	200
22½ July 19	10 May 2	Lake Erie & West	21½	20¾	21	+ 1	1,100
45 June 21	32 Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf	43¾	43	43⅜	+ ¾	400
58⅛ June 5	40¾ July 13	Lee Rubber Tire	46½	42¾	46	+ 3	2,200
85 May 31	74½ Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	79¾	77	78¾	+ 1½	4,800
272 July 24	240 Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	268⅜	268⅞	269⅜	+ 4	200
122 Mar. 3	118 Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf	..	..	122	..	....
41½ June 12	20 Jan. 31	Long Island†	35¾	34½	34½	+ 1	300
21 Jan. 18	15 Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	..	..	16	..	....
91½ Jan. 13	78 Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	82¾	..	....
50½ June 27	50 Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	..	..	50½	..	....
230 July 19	179¼ Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co	..	..	235	..	....
120⅛ Apr. 10	115¼ Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	118½	..	....
135⅜ June 13	121⅛ Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash	120½	120⅝	120½	+ 3	300
91 Feb. 10	78 Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	82	81½	82	+ ½	300
68⅜ June 7	65½ Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf	67½	67½	67½	..	100
1¼ May 10	1¼ May 10	Manhattan Beach	..	..	1¼	..	....
131⅝ Jan. 28	128 Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. gtd	..	..	129⅜	..	....
67¼ May 24	55 Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	67	66	66⅝	+ 1¾	400
118 May 16	109 Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	118	..	....
89¾ May 16	57¼ Mar. 3	Maxwell Motors	82⅜	77	81¾	+ 4½	44,100
93 Jan. 3	78 Apr. 22	Max. Motors 1st pf	86	85⅝	85½	— ⅛	200
60⅞ June 6	42¾ Mar. 2	Max. Motors 2d pf	56	55	56	+ 1½	800
68⅝ May 25	50⅜ Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores	61	60	61	+ ½	400
109 May 17	102¾ Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores pf	..	..	107	..	....
129⅝ Jan. 3	88⅝ June 28	Mexican Petroleum	99¼	96⅜	97⅜	+ 1½	21,900
105⅝ Jan. 3	89½ June 28	Mex. Petroleum pf	90½	90	90¼	+ ¼	500
39⅛ Apr. 3	33 Aug. 3	Miami Copper†††	35	33⅜	35	+ 1⅝	6,800
*130 Jan. 3	*105 Apr. 22	Michigan Central	..	..	*110	..	....
15⅝ Jan. 4	9 Mar. 1	Minn. & St. Louis	5	5	5	— ¾	100
5¼ July 25	5¼ July 21	Minn. & St. L. t. c.	..	..	5	..	....
33½ Jan. 3	14¼ July 3	Minn. & St. L. pf	..	..	15½	..	....
129⅝ July 6	116¼ Apr. 24	Minn.,St.P.&S.S.M.	124	122½	124	+ 1¾	950
137 Jan. 3	135 Jan. 13	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.pf	..	..	137	..	....
75½ Jan. 13	72 July 13	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.1s	..	..	72	..	....
7¼ Jan. 13	3¾ Apr. 25	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼	300
10½ Jan. 4	10 Apr. 2	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	..	..	11¼	..	....
7¼ July 6	3¾ Apr. 22	Missouri Pacific	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛	6,600
7⅞ July 6	3¾ Apr. 22	Mo. Pac. tr. cfs	4⅝	4	4⅜	— ⅛	6,400
98 Mar. 7	96 Mar. 1	Moline Plow 1st pf	..	..	98	..	....
93⅞ July 20	68¾ Mar. 1	Montana Power	92½	91½	91⅝	+ ⅛	700
116 June 23	100 Jan. 3	Montana Power pf	..	..	112	..	....
.. ....	.. ....	Mont. Ward & Co.pf	..	..	112	..	....
82 July 21	81½ Feb. 17	Morris & Essex†	..	..	82	..	....
140 June 13	130 Jan. 24	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	140	..	....
125¼ Mar. 20	118⅝ Aug. 11	Nat.

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FEAR EUROPE'S COMPETITION

Foreign Trade Council Thinks the Webb Bill Will Aid Us.

Leading firms engaged in the export trade and represented in the membership of the National Foreign Trade Council are strongly in favor of the early enactment of the Webb bill to legalize co-operation in the quest for trade outside of the United States. The Webb bill has just been favorably reported in the House.

The council's committee on co-operation in foreign trade, headed by John D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, is making public today a report it submitted to the Judiciary Committee of the House in connection with consideration of the bill. Analyzing what were referred to as "fortuitous elements in present foreign commerce" the report said in part:

In 1913 the per capita foreign trade of England was $149, of Germany $49, and of the United States only $44. For 1916 it is estimated that that of the United States will be $63, or $58 without ammunition and firearms. This excess of export trade over the normal rests largely upon the following circumstances:

Abnormal war demand and prices for munitions, foodstuffs, and raw materials; elimination of normal European competition through occupation of European factories in munitions production; loss of labor through enlistment or conscription and belligerent restriction of normal exportation; curtailment of investment of European capital in neutral markets, normally a stimulus to European export trade.

These abnormal conditions having prevailed in the export trade for nearly two years, many Americans are in danger of relying upon them as permanent. No greater fallacy is possible than to neglect to expect, after the war, the following developments:

Cessation of war-demand and prices for munitions, reduction of prevailing high prices for exported foodstuffs and raw materials by reason of restored European competition, normal transportation, and international movement of raw materials.

Resumption of normal European competition in home and neutral markets by reason of return of soldiers to industry and the lifting of military embargoes from exportations.

Renewed activity of European export and import combinations with increased Governmental support and possibly preferential tariff and navigation arrangements under economic alliances.

Renewal, as rapidly as business conditions and national or even international fiscal policy will permit, of European investment in neutral markets, the most effective method of creating a foreign preference for merchandise of leading nations. European war finance has been moulded to protect trade-winning foreign investments; their nourishment will not be neglected with peace.

Against the foregoing adverse element must be set the demands of renewed peace activities, return of confidence, demand for materials for immediate reconstruction of devastated districts and revival of development enterprises.

Europe's accustomed instruments for these activities will be co-operative effort beginning with cartels and trade associations of producers, manufacturers, exporters, and bankers reinforced by the backing of the State, and, unless the discussions with which Industrial Europe now vibrates shall fall, supplemented by economic alliances succeeding the war alliances now in force.

The report said in conclusion:

Continuation of the present condition spells European industrial and Governmental co-operation versus American compelled competition.

NEW RULE FOR DRUGGISTS.

New Jersey to Require That Pharmacists Have College Training.

A resolution passed on Thursday by the Board of Pharmacists of the State of New Jersey and the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association will require applicants for licenses to practice as pharmacists in that State after July 16, 1917, to be graduates of approved colleges of pharmacy.

Requirements heretofore have been that applicants prove only that they had worked not less than four years in a drug store, no other preparatory study being demanded of them.

Believing that New Jersey was becoming a dumping round for pharmacists who had been unable to obtain licenses in other States, where requirements were more strict, a recommendation for the new law was presented to the Legislature by the State Board of Pharmacists last week and was approved to take effect as a law next year.

Britain to Give Italy Cheaper Coal.

MILAN, Aug. 13.—An arrangement has been completed by Italy with Great Britain for the purpose of obtaining cheaper coal for Italy next Winter. The British Government, with the co-operation of France, will provide for the transportation of coal to this country and Italian goods to England and France.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Aug. 12, 1916:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	*1913.
Aug. 7.....	118,820	630,016	276,557
Aug. 8.....	218,516	1,077,325	529,541
Aug. 9.....	579,030	945,743	501,190
Aug. 10.....	555,756	892,733	304,758
Aug. 11.....	331,244	817,465	287,055
Aug. 12.....	252,150	350,100	173,730
Total w'k	2,055,325	4,774,032	2,073,430
Year to date.	97,578,687	85,335,509	54,886,317

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$2,133,000	$3,021,000	$1,247,000
Tuesday	3,180,500	3,324,500	1,879,000
Wednesday ..	3,689,000	3,822,500	1,435,500
Thursday ...	3,324,500	3,805,000	1,068,500
Friday	2,803,500	2,392,000	1,257,000
Saturday	2,530,000	1,283,000	578,000
Total w'k	$17,660,500	$17,648,000	$7,485,000
Year to date.	841,008,950	484,849,700	334,568,300

*Stock Exchange closed in 1914.

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 12,'16.	Aug. 14,'15.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	2,085,508	4,774,032	2,688,524
Banks	17	26	9

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$13,211,000	$17,367,000	$4,156,000
Government..	4,529,000	42,000	*4,487,000
State	6,000	26,000	20,000
City	114,000	213,000	99,000
Total, all.	$17,860,500	$17,648,000	*$212,500

*Increase.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
WHEAT.				
Aug. 7.....	$1.35⅞	$1.32⅜	$1.38	$1.35¼
Aug. 8.....	1.35⅝	1.31⅞	1.37	1.34½
Aug. 9.....	1.44¾	1.38½	1.43⅝	1.42
Aug. 10.....	1.46½	1.41⅞	1.50	1.46⅝
Aug. 11.....	1.45	1.42	1.48¾	1.45⅝
Aug. 12.....	1.44	1.41½	1.47	1.44½
Week's range.	1.46½	1.31⅛	1.50	1.34½

	May. High.	May. Low.
WHEAT.		
Aug. 7.....	$1.41	$1.40⅞
Aug. 8.....	1.41¾	1.39½
Aug. 9.....	1.53½	1.49⅜
Aug. 10.....	1.55	1.50½
Aug. 11.....	1.53⅝	1.50⅝
Aug. 12.....	1.51⅜	1.49¼
Week's range.	1.55	1.39½

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
CORN.						
Aug. 7...	84⅞	82¼	72¼	70⅜	76	73⅝
Aug. 8...	85⅜	81¼	70⅝	68⅜	74¼	73⅛
Aug. 9...	85	84⅛	73	71½	76	75
Aug. 10...	84½	83⅜	72¼	71⅛	75⅝	74⅜
Aug. 11...	83⅝	82⅛	71⅜	70⅜	75⅛	73⅞
Aug. 12...	84¼	83	72⅛	70¾	75⅜	73½
Week's range.	85	81¼	73	68⅜	76⅝	73½

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
OATS.						
Aug. 7.....	45⅝	44	48⅜	47	51¼	49⅞
Aug. 8.....	45⅝	43¾	46⅜	46¼	49⅝	48¾
Aug. 9.....	45	44⅛	48	47¼	50⅜	49⅛
Aug. 10.....	45	44	48	47	51	49⅝
Aug. 11.....	44¼	43⅝	47⅝	46⅜	50¼	49⅜
Aug. 12.....	44	43⅜	47¼	46½	50¼	49⅜
Week's range.	45⅝	43⅜	48⅜	46⅜	51¼	48¾

Provisions.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
LARD.				
Aug. 7.....	$13.00	$12.80	$13.02	$12.85
Aug. 8.....	13.12	12.85	13.15	12.90
Aug. 9.....	13.25	13.15	13.27	13.15
Aug. 10.....	13.55	13.27	13.57	13.27
Aug. 11.....	13.65	13.42	13.60	13.47
Aug. 12.....	13.42	13.35	13.45	13.37
Week's range.	13.65	12.80	13.60	12.85

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
RIBS.				
Aug. 7.....	$13.72	$13.52	$13.50	$13.27
Aug. 8.....	13.97	13.75	13.72	13.50
Aug. 9.....	14.02	13.90	13.80	13.62
Aug. 10.....	14.42	14.10	14.17	13.80
Aug. 11.....	14.32	14.20	14.00	13.87
Aug. 12.....	14.15	14.10	13.82	13.80
Week's range.	14.42	13.52	14.17	13.27

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
PORK.				
Aug. 7.....	$25.47	$25.30	.....	.....
Aug. 8.....	25.85	25.60	$25.20	$25.00
Aug. 9.....	26.05	25.80	25.00	24.70
Aug. 10.....	26.50	26.20	25.75	25.55
Aug. 11.....	26.60	26.47	26.29	25.85
Aug. 12.....	26.32	26.00	25.57	25.50
Week's range.	26.60	25.30	26.20	24.70

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Aug. 7.....	14.22	13.86	14.43	14.07
Aug. 8.....	14.48	14.09	14.67	14.30
Aug. 9.....	14.44	14.20	14.72	14.42
Aug. 10.....	14.36	14.11	14.58	14.32
Aug. 11.....	14.26	14.02	14.48	14.22
Aug. 12.....	14.12	14.00	14.34	14.21
Week's range.	14.48	13.86	14.72	14.07

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Aug. 7	14.51	14.15	14.67	14.30	14.80	14.46
Aug. 8	14.77	14.38	14.88	14.52	15.00	14.67
Aug. 9	14.78	14.50	14.90	14.64	15.00	14.75
Aug. 10	14.67	14.40	14.78	14.53	14.91	14.71
Aug. 11	14.58	14.30	14.69	14.45	14.79	14.58
Aug. 12	14.43	14.30	14.55	14.44	14.68	14.58
Week's range.	14.78	14.15	14.90	14.30	15.00	14.46

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DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Aug. 12, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Aug. 12, 1916. Asked.
Ad'k El.....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	26¼	27
Do o% pf....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	78¼	80
Alb. So. 5s,'29	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,714,200	1½	Q	July 1, 16	147	148
Do pf. ($50).	2,762,400	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	378	380
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	110	111
Do pf.....	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	71	72
Am. F. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	64	65
Do 6% cu. pf	3,565,200	1½	Q	July 1, 16	84	86
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,395,000	¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	42	43
Do pf.....	3,914,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	74	75
Am. Rys. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8¾	9
Do 1st pf.7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	60	64
Do 6% pe. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	20	22
Anac. & P.R. 5s, '49.....	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	100
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33..	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	85	88
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.....	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1916	92¼	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st & r.f.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '55	3,207,000	2½	S	J. & D.	65	70
Aur. Co. Gas. & El. 5s, '46	942,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Bingham'n R. con. 5s, '51.	1,230,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Bir. El. L. & P.C. 5s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88½	90½
Bir. R., & P. 6s, '57..	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	98½	100¼
B'k.Cl.Is.5s,'32	2,974,000	..	..	.....	102	104
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '53..	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '30..	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Buff. Gen. E.	.....	..	..	.....	104	106
Buf. Ry.con.5s	.....	..	..	.....	102	..
Buf. & N.F.E. R. 1st 5s, '35	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Buf. & Sus. L. 1st 5s, '52..	2,330,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98½
Do db.5s,'26	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Cal. El. G. pf.	12,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	92	93
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	87	88½
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47..	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106	106½
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	97½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98¼
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,293,050	..	..	.....	47	50
Do 5s, '99....	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
City & Sub. 1st 5s, 1922.	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	..
Cities Service	17,218,380	2§	..	July 1, 16	300	305
Do pf.....	31,168,426	¼	M	Aug 1, 16	85½	86
C.L.H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Cl.R.1st 5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101½	102¾
Colu. Power..	11,000,000	..	..	.....	24½	28
Do 7% pf....	4,425,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,16	100	101
Do 5s, '53....	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	93½
C.R. G. & E.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Do pf.....	831,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	80	90
Co. o. Pa., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 1, 16	64	65
Do pf.....	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	85	86
Com. Power 1st 5s, '49..	1,215,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102
Con. Gas & El. Balt. 4½s, 1st stpd., regd.	10,682,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Do 1st 4½s, stpd., regd.	1,861,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Con. Gas, N. Y. 1st 6s, '36	15,000,000	3	S	July 15,16	71½	..
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '49..	3,381,600	2½	S	A. & O.	95	96
E. P. & W.6s	2,350,000	..	S	Mar 1, 18	96	98
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,880,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	102
El. Bd. D. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	85½	86¼
El. B. & S. pf.	6,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 16	100	102
Eliz. & Tren. Co. pf.....	.....	..	..	.....	24	..
Eliz. & Tren. 5s, 1962.....	.....	..	..	.....	92	..
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	88	92
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 5s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Ex. Sps. W. G. & E. 1st 6s 1932....	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T..	4,750,000	..	..	.....	11	12
Do pf.....	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	46	47
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
G. & E. Bergen Co....	.....	..	..	.....	89	91
Do 5s, '49...	1,436,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	103
Frontier Tel. 5s, '32..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	60
G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1932....	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	82
G. Wtr. Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	20,855,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	90½
Do deb. 6s..	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	99½
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Hoboken F'ry 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101⅛	..
Houston El. 5s, 1925.....	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Int. R. of B. B.Div. 5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. Trac. 4s, 40, rcts....	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	64	65½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st pf. 5s, '23..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99½
J.C., H. & P. 4s, '39..	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	77½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '44...	.....	..	..	.....	94½	95¼
Do 2d 6s, '44....	.....	..	..	.....	94	95
Kan. C. Rys. 1st 5s.....	.....	..	..	.....	94⅜	95⅜
Do 2d 6s.....	.....	..	..	.....	94	95
Knoxv. T. 5s	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	104
L. R. Ry. & L. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	..
Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s, '20.	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '20....	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '25..	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104½	..
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s....	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925.....	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97½	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S	99	92¼
Do pf.....	852,000	1¾	Q	May 15,16	85	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.....	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26.....	1,043,500	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
N. Y. & Hob. Ferry 5s, '46	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¼	100
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.....	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	73	76
Do con.5s '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	102
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	88
Newark Pas. Ry. 5s, '30.	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104½	105½
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79½
N.J. & H.R. & F. 4s, '50	.....	..	..	.....	82⅜	..
Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932..	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July, 1916	101¾	102½
Do rf. 6s, '32	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	105	106¼
Nor. Hud. Co. R. 5s, '24,,	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Aug. 12, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Aug. 12, 1916. Asked.
Do 5s, '28..	2,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Nor. & Ports. Trac. 5s, '38	6,132,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	87
Nor. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '49..	2,771,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	96¾
N. O. Ls. & P. 6s, '31..	4,556,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.....	4,585,000	..	S	Jul 15, 16	15	18
N. St. Power Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	59	61
Do 1st ref.5s	5,975,000	..	..	.....	83½	87
N.T. Tr. 5s,'33	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 16	95	97½
N.Y. & Hob. F. 5s, '46..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
N.Y. & Westch'r L.G.M.4s,1904	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	79¾	81
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
O. & C. B. St. Ry 1st cn. 5s, '58	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
O. C. B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97½
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	46	..
O.E. Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	95½
Ozark P. & W	1,500,000	..	..	.....	41	46
Pac. G. & E. 1st pf.....	32,936,500	¼	..	Jul 15, 16	58	58½
Do pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 15,16	83	83¾
Peter.& Hy. Ry. 5s, '44..	.....	..	..	.....	102	103
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Pontiac Light 5s, '51....	269,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port.(Ore.) R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	91
Pot. Elec. Pr. 5s, 1950..	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106	..
Do con. 5s,'55	5,049,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	101¾
P.G. L. 5s,'52	7,025,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Pub. S. cf.s. of N. J.....	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104½	..
Rep. R. & L. co pf.....	6,206,000	..	..	.....	39½	40
Riverside Tr. Do pf.....	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 16	76¾	77½
Riverside Tr. 5s, '50....	1,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Roch. R. & L. os. '34, tax ex.	.....	..	..	.....	20	30
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38....	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	70	77
St.J.(Mo.) R. L. H. & P. 5s, '37..	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	101
San Val. Tr. 5s, '20....	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22....	356,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '29..	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¼	98¼
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,450,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Scranton El. 1st 6s, '32..	1,070,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	96
Seattle Lt. & Pow. 5s, '49..	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	92	94½
2d Av. Recr. cfts. 5s, '14.	3,140,000

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A tropical disturbance is apparently centred over the Eastern Caribbean near St. Kitts. Its intensity and direction of movement are yet somewhat uncertain. A movement a little north of west is probable. The development of a secondary low over West Virginia Saturday night caused some rain and a considerable fall in temperature over the Middle Atlantic States. The low is now merged with the primary low over the Canadian maritime provinces. The northwestern high is rapidly vanishing under the influence of an approaching low and warmer weather. Generally fair and continued cool weather is indicated for Atlantic Coast States north of Virginia for the next few days. The temperature will rise in the lake region Tuesday. Showers are indicated for the East Gulf States Monday and Tuesday, and in the upper lake region Tuesday.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic, moderate to fresh northwest, and fair weather; South Atlantic, fresh northwest, and fair weather; East Gulf, light and variable, fair weather.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia—Fair and continued cool Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	72	70	4 P. M.	84	70
6 A. M.	70	67	6 P. M.	84	70
9 A. M.	73	66	9 P. M.	80	65
12 M.	80	62	11 P. M.	77	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 67; for the corresponding date last year it was 77; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 78.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67, at 8 P. M it was 66. Maximum temperature 74 degrees at 12:01 A. M., minimum 60 degrees at 11:45 A. M. Humidity, 50 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.83 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.86 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:05	Front of 2,321 7 Av.; (auto.) Moses Brown	Trifling
4:00	570 W. 110 St.; Jos. Caduse	$200
4:25	57 W. 37 St.; Wm. Sticlan	$500
7:15	5 Manhattan St.; Benj. Rosenblatt	Slight
10:20	150 Av. A; Felix Caldarella	Slight
P. M.		
12:—	1,355 Av. A; Albert Keller	Slight
12:30	61 Nassau St.; G. Traurig & Co.	Slight
2:45	414 E. 101 St.; Jos. Solan	Slight
2:50	2,169 Westchester Av.; Wm. Morstatt	Slight
3:05	22 E. 109 St.; Isaac Weinstein	Slight
3:10	307 Madison St.; Rose Silverman	Slight
3:30	276 E. 3 St.; Andrew Newitk	Slight
4:50	611 W. 150 St.; N. Y. C. R. R.	Slight
6:30	26 E. 111 St.; Mary Litibua	Slight
7:00	2,348 3 Av.; Guarantee Clothing Co.	Slight
7:00	57 2 Av.; not given	Slight
7:15	606 E. 10 St.; N. Nogger	Slight
7:40	32-34 2d Av.; A. Lavinsky	Slight
8:00	57 St., at 2 Av., (auto.); F. W. Kelly	Not given
8:45	5 E. 10 St.; J. W. Brett	Slight

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

N. Car.—Fair and cooler Mon. Tues. partly cloudy; moderate n. to n. w. winds.

So. Car.—Cloudy and somewhat cooler Mon., probably showers. Tues. fair; n. e. winds.

Ga.—Probably showers Mon. and Tues.; light n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; light variable winds.

Miss. and Ala.—Thunder showers Mon. and Tues.; light winds.

Tenn.—Partly cloudy, with showers Mon. Tues. fair.

Ky.—Partly cloudy Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.

Ohio—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; warmer Tues. in s.; light s. winds.

Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.; light n. e. winds.

L. Mich.—Fair and warmer Mon.; Tues. partly cloudy, probably showers; light winds.

U. Mich.—Fair and warmer Mon.; Tues. showers, no decided change in temp.

W. Texas—Partly cloudy Mon. and Tues.

La.—Mon. and Tues. partly cloudy, showers in s. e.

Ark.—Mon. and Tues. unsettled.

Okla. and E. Tex.—Mon. and Tues. partly cloudy.

Ill.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tuesday partly cloudy and warmer, probably showers.

Mo.—Unsettled weather Mon. and Tues.; probably showers. Somewhat warmer Tues. an in n. Mon.

Wis.—Partly cloudy and warmer Mon., probably followed by showers Mon. night or Tues. Warmer Tues.

Minn.—Unsettled and warmer Mon.; probably showers. Tues. partly cloudy.

Iowa—Partly cloudy and warmer Mon., probably followed by showers Mon. night or Tues. Warmer Tues.

N. D., S. D., and Neb.—Partly cloudy and warmer Mon., probably showers. Tues. fair.

Kan.—Partly cloudy Mon.; unsettled and slightly warmer in n. Tues. fair, warmer in n.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

OWN YOUR BUNGALOW
CHEAPER THAN RENTING

Easy Monthly Payments Will Own It.
200 CHOICE BUNGALOW SITES
MIDLAND BEACH
Fine Bathing, Fishing. ALSO
200 BLDG. LOTS, RICHMOND ROAD **GRANT TERRACE**
ALL AT ABSOLUTE AUCTION
Thursday, Friday **AUGUST 24, 25, 26**
and Saturday,
At 2 o'clock each afternoon.
ONLY 10% DOWN DAY OF SALE.
10% on signing contract. Bal. Easy Monthly.
Staten Island Ferry—Trolley to property.
Send for Particulars Today.
GEORGE G. BAKER, Auctioneer,
7 East 42d St., New York, N. Y.
Phone 3068 Vanderbilt.

AUCTION

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
LARGE, VACANT, IRREGULAR PLOT,
50x133x54x115. Excavated.
SUITABLE FOR GARAGE
OR ANY LARGE
Storage or Manufacturing Plant.
Especial north light, being nearly opposite junction Manhattan Street, south side 129th St., 150 feet east of Riverside Drive; attractive price; easy terms; full commission to brokers. Apply to P. H. MORRIS, Room 200, Windsor Arcade, 569 5th Ave., N. Y. Tel. 2698 Vanderbilt.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FLATBUSH BARGAIN For Quick Buyer at $3,900.
Detached cottage, 8 large rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, gas and electric fixtures; decorated; sewer in street; terms to suit. UNITED REALTY ALLIANCE, 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HUNTINGTON
$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD; CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.
Lots $2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY
Call or write for free railroad tickets.
B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Sacrifice $6,000 To Sell Now
TERMS TO SUIT.
Beautiful Home Near the Water
Best of Commutation to City

Delightful all-year home, 10 rooms, 2 baths; grounds 234 ft. frontage; select neighborhood; large living room with open fireplace.

Six bed chambers, storage room, entrance, porch; veranda, open terrace; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, panelled walls; near country club; golf; ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photo.

E. A. Manchester, 170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1522 Cort.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET

At RIDGEFIELD, CONN.
Farms and Country Homes.
THADDEUS CRANE

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

My old home to be sacrificed; 7 rooms, improvements, outbuilding, chicken run, ground laid out, flowers, fruit; 30 minutes from city; $2,500, little cash and $20 monthly. Owner, 60th, 1 West 34th St.

SACRIFICE my 2 Jamaica lots for $120 each; 2 blocks from station and trolley; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room cottage, near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $10 monthly. Welsh, Box 125 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Circumstances demand me to dispose of my handsome six-room cottage, with large garden plot; fronting on trolley; three blocks from station; near schools, churches, and stores; boating, bathing, and fishing, seven minutes from water; price $2,750; will take small amount down and very easy monthly payments, or mortgage can be arranged. Mrs. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

If you are looking for a small modern home in a nice town near schools, stores, and churches, complete for $2,000 on easy terms, answer at once. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room water front bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. Bryan, Box 129 Times Downtown.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms, plot 80x110; water, gas, electricity, etc.; needs few repairs; $150 cash, balance very easy terms; title guaranteed. Glen, Box 141 Times Downtown.

$1,275 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. F., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chicken Farm.—Selden; 3 acres, $500; good level land; title guaranteed; some shade trees. Fisk, 149 Nassau St., N. Y.

Long Beach, five lots, corner plot, Riverside boulevard; sacrifice. Gehring, 1,480 Broadway.

Acreage properties for sale, Long Island. Address Acreage, 169 Times.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Recent flood losses reason for offering rare bargain for investment in 8,000 acres of partly cut-over, rich mountain lands. Box 104, Wilkesboro, N. C.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

ADJOINING PROSPECT PARK.
Two-family brick, 11 rooms, 2 baths; two furnaces; good transit; $5,400.
LITTLE CASH; BALANCE AS RENT.
Full particulars Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St.

PLOT 75x99, OR WILL SELL 50x99; 25TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.; LOCATION FOR APARTMENT, LOFT, OR GARAGE; BARGAIN. P 361 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
Send for photograph and description of a very artistic semi-bungalow, 8 rooms; garage; chicken house; lot 75x180; must sell to close estate. Box 425 Maplewood.

For Sale.—Caldwell, N. J., new house, six rooms, bath, steam heat, electric light, gas, two large sleeping porches, conservatory, garage, lot 50x210, $6,000. Black, 35 Park Av., Caldwell.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

THE SPRINGS.—A resting place for nature-lovers; fifty miles from New York City; no music but the birds; no vain parade of dress; only the beauties of woods and hills; sweet new milk, fresh eggs, poultry, and vegetables; comfortable, roomy sleeping quarters; terms, $8 weekly. Address Chichester, Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

Canada—For Sale or to Let.

MONTREAL, CANADA.—For Sale: Factory plot, 180x162, central buildings, private siding, on C. P. Ry; $1.50 foot; adjoining Ford Motors Building. Daunais & Co., 11 Laurier Av. East, Montreal.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—To rent Sept. 1, unfurnished house, 8 or 9 rooms, with modern improvements and garage; neighborhood must be attractive; one hour from Wall St.; rent $45-$50. K 272 Times Downtown.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Private office, 24th floor Liberty Tower; light, airy, attractive appearance. Apply Public Stenographer's office, 55 Liberty St., Room 2,410.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Physician's office wanted, of three or four rooms and bath, between 59th and 86th, and Lexington and Madison Avs.; must be first-class in appearance and service. Y 251 Times Annex.

Wanted, office suitable for dentist by September or October; north light preferred; vicinity 42d St. M 99 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 54 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 5 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA, R
F 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, D
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
Special rates to Columbia Students. N
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Oceanic Apartments, 157 West 82d.—High class; handsomely furnished; housekeeping; piano; Victrola.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Reception dressing room, kitchenette; piano; electricity; exclusive surroundings; telephone.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

52D, 43 WEST.—Doctor's office; also one room apartment, with private bath.

Unfurnished—East Side.

31st, 157 East.—Modern 5 and 6 room steam heated apartments; $36-$42.

Unfurnished—West Side.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof. Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

207 West 56th St.,
Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
7 & 8 ROOMS
2 BATHS
RENTS $1,500 TO $1,800.
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.,
Corner 45th St. 'Phone 1263—Bryant.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, **$30-$60**
Tel. Morn. 3297. Owner on premises.

390 CENTRAL PARK WEST
TWO, THREE ROOMS AND KITCHENETTE, FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; HALL; TELEPHONE SERVICE; MODERATE.

BROOKLYN.
MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—VIRGINIA DANZIGER, Plaintiff, against V. D. REALTY CO., (also known as V. D. Realty Co., Inc.,) Harris Mandelbaum, Fisher Lewine, Aniello Ferraiolo, Stephano Marra, Ralph Cerreta, Felix Cerreta, and Louis Cerreta, composing the firm of Cerreta & Sons; Angelo Perroni, Peter Lamblazo, Frank Marzullo, Frank Flora, Josephine Rizzo, Alex Rossilino, Salvatore De Bennetto, James Pasqua, Charles Nocra, Vincent Gabrilly, John Curcio, Dominick Desantis, Michael Profeta, Joseph Verdecosa, Tony Dalbiano, Philip Nettis, Dominick Labriolo, Vincent Guaragno, Fred D'Onofrio, and Mary Fusco, the last named twenty-five defendants being tenants of parts of the premises described in the complaint herein; Philip Boyer, as surviving copartner of the firm of Slade & Boyer; Remington Typewriter Company, and Kate Blank, Defendants.—Supplemental Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1916.
GROSS & SNEUDAIRA,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, V. D. Realty Co., (also known as V. D. Realty Co., Inc.):

The foregoing supplemental summons, as amended, is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward R. Finch, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of August, 1916, and filed on the 10th day of August, 1916, with the complaint and amended and supplemental complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the original complaint having been filed in said office on May 24th, 1916, and the original amended and supplemental complaint having been filed in said office on July 12th, 1916.

Dated New York, August 10th, 1916.
GROSS & SNEUDAIRA,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Swampscott, 690 West 180th, southeast corner Broadway; high-class elevator house; spacious apartments, extra large; 5 rooms, $43 to $45; 6 rooms, $55 to $60; 7 rooms, $57.50 to $65.

Five rooms and bath.
Eight rooms, three baths.
Very high-class elevator house.
Most moderate rents.
530 West 113th St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS, S. E. Cor B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 and 4 rooms.
Maid Service; Meals Served, $1,000 to $1,500. Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3966.

A.—Seven rooms, hall service, two flights, $40; five rooms, $32; near subway station. Supt., 320 West 106th St. Wilcox and Shelton, 2,107 Seventh Av.

284-288 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

BROADWAY and 165TH ST.—"Sequoia," 6, 7, and 8 rooms; fireproof; elevator.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

98th, 139 West.—5 rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; rent $25.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

924 St., 206 West.—High class modern apartment, 5 rooms; $65-$75 per month. Apply Superintendent on premises.

Six rooms and bath; adults; Manhattan; state location, rent. Box M 168 Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIAS ROSENBLUM, Alleged Bankrupt, No. 25,467.

To the creditors of Elias Rosenblum, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, alleged bankrupt.

That pursuant to an order of Honorable J. M. Mayer, Judge, dated August 3rd, 1916, the above entitled matter was referred to me as Referee for the purpose of composition before adjudication.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors of the above named alleged bankrupt will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, August 10th, 1916.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25365.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. A. STEVENSON & CO., Inc., Bankrupt.

J. A. Stevenson & Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 25th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on August 24th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

August 11, 1916 MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 23512.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DOROTHY BRENNER, Bankrupt.

Dorothy Brenner was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 4th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on August 24th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

August 11, 1916 MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 25,321.—In Bankruptcy.—BERTHOLD A. ELSASSER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Berthold A. Elsasser are hereby given notice that on August 5th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 24th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 25,304.—In Bankruptcy.—MATIS HARRIS Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Matis Harris are hereby given notice that on July 18th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 24th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 25,515.—In Bankruptcy.—DANIEL T. KELLY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Daniel T. Kelly are hereby given notice that on August 5th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 24th, 1916, at ten A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 25,531.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS ISRAEL, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Morris Israel are hereby given notice that on August 8th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 24th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

STORY OF THE GREAT WAR.

The only means available to most people of seeing the battlefields of the European conflict is in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. Bound volumes, 10 numbers in one book, at $1. A volume, cloth. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Overland and Others.—Taxicab bodies, two almost new; no reasonable offer refused; Overland touring, 1913-1914 models, will sacrifice; Pierce Arrow, 6-48, five-passenger touring, splendid condition, $550; 1914 Reo Sedan, good condition, $400. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

LOZIER, HIGH CLASS, $650.
Owner is compelled to sell seven-passenger touring car, used only 10 months; has electric self-starter, left-hand drive, centre control, one-man top; appearance and condition like new. Owner, 233 Hicks St., near Borough Hall Subway Station, Brooklyn.

Cadillac 1916 Touring, like new.
Cadillac 1915 Touring, Bargain.
Winton 1915, Light 6 Touring.
Regal Underslung Roadster, electric starter.
Schoonmaker, 3d fl., 1,700 Broadway.

Mercer late 1914 speedster, $1,250.
Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has 2 extra tires and inner tubes. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Stearns-Knight 8-cylinder 1916 touring; must sacrifice; car has run but 2,000 miles. Can be seen at Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th St.

STUTZ 1916 touring; used 3 months; reasonable offer accepted. See Manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, B'klyn.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less 5,000 miles; price $1,350. Owner, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Mercer 1916 Toy, 1915 Mercer Sport Bargains. Scudder, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1114.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard 6-cylinder cars for hire by hour, day, week or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1,834 Broadway, Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 45d St. Phones 4219-3330 Bryant.

Packard.—Elegant 7-passenger Packard touring; hour, monthly preferred; reasonable. Morningside 8371.

1916 7-passenger Chalmers; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 886 Madison.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN — special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

40th St., 5 East—275 Madison Av. Elegant double and single rooms, private bath; rooms with piano; single room.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; room with piano; single room.

61ST, 106 EAST.—Parlor rooms; piano; rooms, private baths; electricity; desirable surroundings.

MADISON AV., 1,246.—Nicely furnished room; select neighborhood; private family; references. Katz.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive, large, small furnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private baths; also medium rooms; references; telephone.

11TH, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and single rooms; refined surroundings; all conveniences; telephone, porch, lawn; near elevated; references.

12TH, 41 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; running water; telephone; references.

38TH ST. and 6th Av.—Large front rooms, electricity, hot, cold running water, $3.50, $4, $5 weekly; with private bath, $5, $6; transients accommodated. Hotel Jefferson.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; electricity; high-class; references; bachelors.

48TH ST., 10 WEST—607 5TH AV.
Elegant suites, double and single rooms, $7, $8, $10, $12; telephone.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; desirable front basement, electricity, water.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, also rooms with baths; electricity, kitchenette conveniences; hall room; $3-$5-$7.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable rooms; $3 up; brass bed; running water; telephone; gentlemen.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Superior accommodations for gentleman; moderate terms; references.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large room, with bath and kitchenette; also small room.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractive, large and small extremely low, until Sept. 15, near subway, elevated stations; electricity, telephone.

78D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; southern exposure, telephone.

73D, 242-255 WEST.—Large and small rooms; special August rates; references.

79D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool room; private bath; board; near Riverside.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front parlor; running water; other lovely rooms.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Room, private bath; also medium room; references. 5575 Schuyler.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; electricity, maid service.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished housekeeping and small rooms; $4, $6, and $8.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large, elegant furnished rooms; private house; Summer rates.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small homelike rooms, private baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 161 WEST.—Handsome house, just opened; newly decorated rooms; reasonable rates.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and small rooms, continuous hot water; also physician's office; reference.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Handsomely appointed large rooms; private baths, electricity; refined surroundings.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, bath adjoining; private house; telephone.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Large front room, beautifully furnished, with bath; private home; suitable party of young men; electricity; phone.

78TH ST., WEST.—New, beautifully furnished house; rooms en suite and single; gentlemen preferred. Phone Schuyler 10015.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms, telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful, cool front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; reference.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished, medium room; electricity, running water; bath floor; $5.

81ST, 169 WEST.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms; also three-room apartment. Darmody, Schuyler 7478.

82D, 250 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment, large corner suite of rooms, or rent separate, bachelor or married couple; seen any time. Apartment 5 North.

82D, 36 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; private bath, electric lights; references.

37 WEST 84TH ST.
Excellent rooms; exclusive private house; moderate.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; private baths; board optional.

85TH, 101 WEST.—Attractive front suite; ideal home with sociable family. Gunther.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable; running water, lights; cool; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; bath, porch; ideal for bachelors; electricity.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Magnificent furnished rooms, bath; modern conveniences; telephone; private family.

90TH, 320 WEST.—Beautiful suite two rooms, bath, electricity; private house; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished house, running shower baths, telephone, electricity; $3 to $10.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

93D, 251 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; southern exposure. Crane.

94TH ST., 250 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suite; modern apartment; gentlemen preferred. Apt. 2, north.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Large, cool room; running water; telephone; apartment 4-W.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone; gentlemen.

102D, 305 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Front room; private bath; owner's residence.

102D, 216 WEST.—Front room; running hot, cold water, electricity; gentleman. Arbuckle.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive, cool front room, in high-class elevator apartment. Bridgeman.

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Large, pleasant front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Select location; large, cool, front rooms; private house; exquisitely clean; every convenience; references.

122D, 137 WEST.—Front parlor room; clean, private house; telephone; subway, "L."

139TH, 609 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room; $5; two flights. Apartment 3A.

141ST ST., 221 WEST.—Large, light room with private family; all conveniences; elevator apt.; gentleman only; $4. Apt. 33.

144TH, 562 WEST.—Beautiful large, cool front room; breakfast; elevator, subway. Apt. 24.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool room, $7; Hudson view; convenient location. 2B.

WEST END AV., 850.—Attractive single rooms; private house; modern conveniences; near subway; gentlemen.

WEST END AV., 344.—Cool double, single rooms, private baths; electricity; meals optional.

WEST END AV., 936.—Attractive front room, large closet; running water. Mack.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

LARGE furnished room or suite by refined young man, between 59th and 34th Sts.; professional rooming houses not considered; permanent; must state price. C 206 Times Annex.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor, single or en suite; private bath, electricity; references; bachelors.

46TH ST., 34 EAST.—DOCTOR'S OFFICE; RECEPTION ROOM; $40 MONTH.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

97TH, 12 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

215T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

84TH, 117 and 119 EAST.—Large, single rooms; suite with bath; table board.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence; pension, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9708.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 210.—Desirable rooms with board; private baths; references exchanged.

West Side.

47TH ST., 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, table the best.

52D, 43 WEST.—Doctor's office; also one front room; private bath; conveniences.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms; baths; tasty home cooking; reasonable terms; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually attractive suite, sitting, bed, and bathroom; unsurpassed cuisine.

72D, 267 AND 308 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; moderate.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms, with board; excellent location.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; fine table.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished small room; unexcelled table; Summer rates; table guests.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private bath; also small rooms; board optional.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; bath; exceptional board; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms, parlor dining; references.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large single rooms, private bath; table board; Summer rates.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, near bath; reasonable, table board.

78TH, 253 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; telephone.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; ecolet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—New, attractive; good home cooking; special rates to permanent.

West Side.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, private bath; single rooms; every convenience; excellent Southern cuisine; newly established house; references.

84TH,

FEWER FATAL CASES IN EPIDEMIC REPORT

Deaths Drop from 42 on the Saturday's List to 22 on That of Sunday.

DECREASE IN NEW VICTIMS

Dr. Emerson Believes the Disease Is Now Aggressive in Only Three of the Five Boroughs.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Satur-day.	Yester-day.	New Cases. Satur-day.	Yester-day.
Brooklyn	19	8	61	54
Manhattan	15	10	56	49
Bronx	4	2	17	21
Queens	4	2	30	16
Richmond	..	..	3	1
Totals	42	22	167	141
Total of cases to date				6,279
Total of deaths to date				1,393

Even taking into account that Sunday's figures are always comparatively low, Health Commissioner Emerson was encouraged yesterday by the reports of the new cases of infantile paralysis and deaths in the city. The falling off in these figures from Saturday's reports was more than the usual drop from Saturday to Sunday. The total of 141 new cases was the lowest for any twenty-four hours since July 28, when there were 134 new cases, and the 22 deaths were fewer than had occurred on any day since July 30.

The 54 cases reported yesterday from Brooklyn were fewer than any day's new cases in that borough since July 4. Despite this showing, however, Dr. Emerson noted that the 21 new cases in the Bronx yesterday made the high record of cases in twenty-four hours for the borough, and the 49 new cases in Manhattan, while lower than Saturday's 56, was a high figure for this borough.

The 16 cases in Queens were a substantial drop from the 30 cases of Saturday, but Health Department officials were inclined to fear that the Sunday reports from that borough would be more affected by inactivity on the part of parents and physicians than in any other borough.

The sum of Dr. Emerson's opinion last night, therefore, was the same as that which he had held for several weeks, namely, that the epidemic was almost over in Richmond, was waning in Brooklyn, and was still aggressive in Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens.

Serum Supply Increased.

Six volunteers who had poliomyelitis gave thirty-four and one-half ounces of blood at the Willard Parker Hospital, and Dr. Abraham Zingher administered the blood serum to about twelve patients. He also heard from three volunteers two by mail and one by telephone, who said they would go to the hospital today to give blood.

Among yesterday's volunteers was Mrs. Lena Namarowsky of 506 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, whose child is now suffering from infantile paralysis. She herself had the disease many years ago, and though not strong physically went to the hospital and begged Dr. Zingher to take from her enough blood for the treatment of the child. Dr. Zingher drew two ounces from her veins, that being as much as she could afford to lose and also sufficient for the child's case.

Miss J. S. Lichliter, who had poliomyelitis twenty-eight years ago, came all the way from her home at 52 Bleecker Street, Newark, to give two ounces of blood. Hubert Dolan, 20 years old, of 656 East Sixteenth Street, who had the disease sixteen years ago, gave eight ounces, and W. K. Putnam, 25 years old, of 557 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, who had the disease eighteen years ago, gave a like amount. Mr. Putnam said his three children had escaped the disease, and that in gratitude he wanted to do all he could for less fortunate children.

Mrs. Helen Rogers, 29 years old, who had poliomyelitis twenty-five years ago, gave ten ounces of blood yesterday, and Mrs. Mary Robinson of 1,112 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, 35 years old, who had the disease eight years ago, gave four and one-half ounces.

Dr. Zingher Encournged.

Dr. Zingher and his associates, it was learned yesterday, have each day become more optimistic of the efficacy of the serum made from the blood of recovered poliomyelitis victims and injected into the spinal canals of patients in the early stages of the disease. Results from the treatment of advanced cases have not been so encouraging and the authorities are inclined to fear that once the disease has become advanced it must run its course to death or recovery, despite any treatment.

When the symptoms of the disease are discovered before paralysis sets in, or when the paralysis is just beginning, the serum, in the opinion of the experts, is efficacious, and for this reason it has been supplied to field workers who administer it as soon as a diagnosis reveals poliomyelitis.

Most good has come from the serum, it is believed, in its use in secondary cases, or cases in a family which occur after the first. There have been more such secondary cases in the present epidemic than in any other, and before the serum came into use the doctors had simply to wait until they developed before beginning any treatment. Now, however, as soon as a child of a family in which there has been a case shows the first suggestion of the disease, a hurried diagnosis is made and, if poliomyelitis appears to be present, the serum, if it can be obtained, is used at once. In the few such cases so far treated, it is said, no paralysis or serious illness has followed.

This use of the serum, however, requires a larger quantity than Dr. Zingher has so far been able to obtain, and he hopes therefore that the number of volunteers willing to give blood will be greater this week than last.

Where the serum from the blood of persons recovered from poliomyelitis cannot be obtained, the normal serum made from the blood of adults who have never had the disease, but are supposed to be immune, will be used. The use of this serum is still in the early experimental stage, but Dr. Zingher and his associates are hopeful of its efficacy. They have, however, noted this distinction between the immune serum—that from recovered persons—and the normal serum: In laboratory experimentation the immune serum invariably neutralizes the virus of poliomyelitis, but the normal serum does not always do so.

In behalf of the authorities of places in the Catskill Mountains, R. S. Barrett, manager of the Catskill Information Bureau, yesterday wrote Commissioner Emerson as follows:

"Points named in your interview on Wednesday warning against Catskill Mountains are forty miles from the Catskills. Records show not a single case in the Catskill Mountains, except at Cairo, which has two cases in a township of over eighty miles in extent. No cases along lines of Ulster & Delaware Railroad, Otis Railroad, or Catskill & Tannersville Railroad. After verifying this with State Board of Health records, will you please correct interview given out Wednesday?"

Dr. Emerson spent the day "in the field" yesterday and had no opportunity to take up the matter in the letter, it was said.

Hundreds of persons who wished to get out of town with their children yesterday waited in line at the office of the Department of Health for certificates. The department reported that it had issued 81,010 certificates since the practice was begun.

GIVES BLOOD TO AID BABY.

Recovered Paralysis Victim's Act May Save the Child's Life.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 13.—To save the life of William Cuff of Sound Beach, Conn., 4½ months old, who is one of several victims of infantile paralysis here, Edward H. Finch, nineteen-year-old son of Walter Finch, a wealthy resident of Greenwich, gave blood for serum to be injected into the body of the child by Dr. Albert E. Bennett, bacteriologist of the Greenwich Health Department.

The child was in a critical condition when taken to the isolation hospital here, but since the serum was used two days ago slight improvement has been noticed. It is now believed the baby may recover.

The youth who volunteered the blood serum recovered from the same disease a few years ago. His right arm and leg were paralyzed at the time, but he is now entirely well.

Dr. Bennett is also experimenting with the normal serum in the cases of Dorothy Holk and George Ginse, whose parents have given the blood. Those children also appear somewhat improved.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of poliomyelitis and of deaths in the city were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Attile Riserrato, 132 East Houston St.
Ellen Ceilert, 422 East 5d St.
Nelson Kissler, 419 Grand St.
Barney Fonder, 2 Baxter St.
Leonard Rosenberg, 313 Broome St.
Mich. Esposito, 75 Catherine St.
Frank Goelieneke, 46 Henry St.
Helen Oszenstein, 83 Stanton St.
Lewis Fein, 111 Monroe St.
Ed. Smith, 136 Water St.
Antonio Deun, 169 Charles St.
Joseph Fermesky, 36 Greenwich St.
Joseph Moul, 255 West 11th St.
Frank Dormitsky, 72 Greenwich St.
Molly Lowsky, 107 Washington St.
Cutina Rainley, 641 Hudson St.
Joseph Buci, 8 Jones St.
Marg. Witeka, 317 East 21st St.
Tessie Drischen, 46 East 29th St.
Ferdinand Louiello, 750 2d Av.
Christina Olsen, 277 3d Av.
David Weles, 222 East 19th St.
Ruth & Sylvia Cohn, 36 St. Marks Pl.
Eva Kuwzewski, 148 East 18th St.
Marg. Block, 353 East 17th St.
Grace Urinda, 109 Av. A.
Giovanni Broza, 128 West 31st St.
John Mandel, 268 West 39th St.
Nelson Stern, 457 West 21st St.
Dorinne Sacker, 158 East 93d St.
Vincent Denniski, 339 East 56th St.
Rudolph Bekin, 428 East 73d St.
Frank Calantor, 224 East 56th St.
James Carroll, 419 West 53d St.
Gertrude Auerback, 700 West 178th St.
Ernest Aursen, 16 West 94th St.
Frances Deulucci, 143 West End Av.
Rosalina Matich, 82 Amsterdam Av.
Eleanor Anderson, 555 West 48th St.
Thos. Gallagher, 548 West 126th St.
Howard Jewell, 149 East 127th St.
Lena Campbell, 407 East 100th St.
James Fredericks, 16 West 136th St.
Max Riesberg, 159 East 96th St.
James Loonie, 447 East 122d St.
John Keller, 2 West 129th St.
Ethel Dazie, 56 West 139th St.
Harvey Cullen, 268 West 117th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Roy Hall, 147 W. 143d St.
Wm. Muldoon, 503 W. 59th St.
Florence Forza, 40 Morton St.
Margaret Gough, 257 W. 68th St.
Phillip Paxton, 450 W. 30th St.
Pat. Gimberlain, 422 E. 16th St.
Frances Manago, 48 Manhattan St.
Joseph McManus, 102 Lawrence St.
Jeanette Rosenweig, 316 E. 8th St.
Frances Murphy, 2,102 Amsterdam Av.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Margaret Lyons, 1,933 Clinton Av.
James Simpson, 3,348 Park Av.
Baby Churchner, 4,278 3d Av.
Baby Hopkins, 1,474 Southern Blvd.
Baby Satin, 1,418 Clinton Av.
Ed. Burke, 4,826 Park Av.
Ruth Gottringer, 869 E. 156th St.
Baby Cobb, 1,01 E. 166th St.
Arthur Hirschel, 973 Simpson St.
Harold Gold, 486 E. 138th St.
Baby Powder, 533 E. 139th St.
John White, 457 E. 145th St.
Morris Porgoss, 550 E. 174th St.
Jose Dorrodo, 2,343 Beaumont Av.
Vito Olizera, 2,342 Beaumont Av.
Tessie Lombino, 635 E. 186th St.
Jessie Comeniz, 911 E. 163d St.
Max Plotkin, 883 Southern Blvd.
Charles Pless, 1,251 Brook Av.
Bernice Lewis, 1,397 Washington Av.
Joseph Gross, 900 Jackson Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Madeline Lebea, 882 E. 169th St.
Edward Langhert, 1,350 Webster Av.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Joseph Hyman, 142 So. 9th St.
Samuel Krodkowitch, 380 So. 4th St.
Sidney Katz, 159 So. 2d St.
Herman Feihirsch, 250 Seigel St.
Helen Berlenbach, 100 Russell St.
Dorothy Clark, 9 Olive St.
Anthony Stoli, 12 Morgan Av.
Aaron Pachs, 621 Metropolitan Av.
Benjamin Markowitz, 191 McKibben St.
George Grob, 220 Grand St.
Joseph Meili, 117 Freeman St.
Julius Berhaug, 650 Bedford Av.
John Glowitz, 230 Cook St.
Lilly and Katie Landis, 339 Bedford Av.
Peter Quinn, 175 Wyckoff Av.
Doris E. Fox, 24 Sumpter St.
John Masterson, 262 St. Nicholas Av.
Mae Thanhouser, 1,617 St. Marks Av.
Solomon Frishman, 1,617 St. Jonas St.
Pearl Coggins, 1,143 St. Marks Av.
Philip Gessin, 1,682 Prospect Pl.
Harold Meareker, 803 Park Av.
Morris Banker, 1,333 Myrtle Av.
Margaret Higgot, 284 Keap St.
Louis Kahnow, 859 Hart St.
May Cavanaugh, 344 Humburg Av.
Jane Hetzer, 1,367 Greene Av.
Eleanor Kuch, 1,055 Fulton St.
Dominick Naducci, 1,681 Dean St.
Roy Brummer, 79 Bleecker St.
Richard Hartnett, 157 Albany Av.
Frances Lazkowitz, 565 Sackman St.
Alice Miller, 468 Jerome St.
Charles Yellen, 650 Hopkinson St.
Nettie Seigel, 82 Grafton St.
Morris Darroff, 1,580 E. N. Y. Av.
Bessie Darroff, 1,286 E. N. Y. Av.
Harold Ecke, 10 Crosby Av.
David Schwartz, 694 Belmont Av.
Picariello Pellegrina, 1,320 62d St.
Herbert Leaber, 197 Bay 23d St.
Maurice Carroll, 9,104 Ridge Boulevard.
Thomas O'Rourke, 114 14th St.
Richard Coffey, 19 Sullivan St.
Howard Nicholas, 556 Sterling Pl.
Bernard Visalli, 179 Sands St.
Arthur Weinstein, 1,165 42d St.
Rosalie Chugerman, 2,928 A West 33d St.
Mary Williamson, 590 East 39th St.
Jessie Williamson, 590 East 39th St.
Joseph Silverman, 1,271 37th St.
Genevieve Lancaster, 55 East 28th St.
Emory Richardson, 16 Erasmus St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

John Glowitz, 230 Cook St.
Lyster Ogilvie, 25 Decatur St.
Filomina Veola, 797 Myrtle Av.
Adrielna Dare, 143 Thames St.
Pearl Coggins, 1,143 St. Marks Av.
Solomon Frisman, 1,617 St. Marks Av.
John Masterman, 262 St. Nicholas Av.
San. Korotkow.itch, 280 South 4th St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Francis Zuchowsky, 56 Greenpoint Av., Long Island City.
Catherine Hass, 467 Grand Av., Astoria.
Joseph Diesosky, 77 Bradford Av., Flushing.
Dorothy Thomas, Bayside Av., Bayside.
Eileen Kane, 209 Denmore St., Elmhurst.
Charles Bonhug, 590 Seneca Av., Ridgewood.
Albert Borst, 46 Sackett St., Corona.
Albert Harris, 6 45th St., Corona.
Vivian Peterson, 951 Morris Av., Morris Park.
Eva Cornfield, 56 Oxford Av., Brooklyn Hills.
Sidney Weinstein, 1,255½ Jamaica Av., Woodhaven.
Virginia Roby, 1,124 Emerald St., Woodhaven.
Joe Donnelly, Hawcree Creek Road, Aqueduct.
George Donnelly, Hawcree Creek Road, Aqueduct.
Albert Goldstein, 1,244 Union St., Far Rockaway.
Elvire Cohn, 44 Remington Av., Arverne.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Frances Zuchowsky, 56 Greenpoint Av., Long Island City.
Eileen Kane, 209 Denmore St., Elmhurst.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Jack Morris, 585 Forest Av., West New Brighton.

Two children formerly reported as suffering from poliomyelitis were discharged in Queens yesterday as no cases.

POLICEMEN AT CHURCH DOOR.

Freeport Priest Protests Against Orders of Health Officials.

Sixteen new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in Suffolk County yesterday, distributed as follows: Patchogue, 4; Sayville, 4; West Islip, 2, and 1 each in Central Islip, Good Ground, East Marion, Babylon, Bay Shore, and Sag Harbor. There were also two deaths, one in Riverhead and another in Quogue.

The wealthy Summer residents of Southampton are co-operating with the health authorities in the fight against the epidemic. Samuel Parrish, one of them, has offered land for an isolation hospital.

The health authorities of Freeport clashed yesterday with the Rev. Father O'Toole, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Redeemer, and those who sympathized with him. The authorities had issued orders that no children of less than 16 years old were to be admitted to churches, and the priest denied their right to enforce the order.

Two policemen stationed at the church entrances prevented the entrance of many children by warnings, but they had been instructed to make no arrests, and many children, on the advice of their parents, ignored the order. Several persons, most of them women, taunted the policemen with sarcastic words.

Late in the afternoon Dr. William H.Runcie, the village Health Officer; Leo Fischel, counsel to the Village Trustees, and Father O'Toole held a conference, at which it was determined to ask Supreme Court Justice Carne in Brooklyn today for an opinion on the validity of the regulation.

There were twenty-one new cases of poliomyelitis in Newark yesterday and three deaths. Newton, N. J., reported one new case.

EXCURSIONISTS TRAPPED HERE

Many Without Health Certificates Detained for the Night.

Many excursionists from Philadelphia, Newark, Jersey City, and various points in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, who visited Coney Island, Brighton Beach, Rockaway, and other resorts yesterday were forced to remain in the city last night, because they had failed to provide themselves with health certificates before leaving their homes and either were unable to identify themselves to the Federal Officers in New York or else sought certificates here after the offices of the Federal surgeons had closed for the day.

About fifty persons, thus barred from leaving the city with children, went to the Greenwich Street Police Station asking assistance. The police communicated with officials of the Department of Health, who said they were powerless to act because no person could receive a certificate from the department who had not established a residence in the city of at least twenty-four hours duration.

Some of those affected complained that they had not been warned before leaving their homes of the necessity of procuring certificates, but Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, has repeatedly issued such warning through the newspapers and has requested all railroads to transmit the warning to their passengers. The railroads have acted in accordance with the request, according to their statements.

The number detained last night was greater than on any other Sunday. Many did not have enough money for hotels, so spent the night in waiting rooms.

ATLANTIC CITY QUARANTINE.

No Child Allowed to Leave Resort Without Health Certificate.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 13.—Atlantic City today perfected an absolute quarantine on children leaving the resort without first obtaining health certificates.

Dr. Talbot Reed, City Health Officer, deputized the physicians of the resort as inspectors. Members of his board sat at City Hall from 9 o'clock this morning until near midnight tonight, and hundreds of youngsters were examined. The order was sweeping, and parents in ignorance of the ordinance were inconvenienced in last-minute rushes for trains. The authorities were firm and no child was permitted on trains without a certificate.

Certificates from any local doctor were accepted, this concession tending greatly to appease visitors, as beachfront and other hotels have house physicians.

Only one known case of paralysis has developed here, with a floating population of approximately 200,000.

15 Families Quarantined.

Fifteen families in a tenement house at 694 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn, were quarantined last night because David Schwartz, one of the tenants, refused to permit the health authorities to remove to a hospital his three-year-old son, David Schwartz, Jr., said to have infantile paralysis. The father insisted that two physicians had told him the illness was not infantile paralysis. The entire tenement house was isolated until the boy is either moved to a hospital or to some private institution.

First Paralysis Death in Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—A case of infantile paralysis reported to the authorities last night proved fatal. The child died this morning. There have been ten cases here, and this is the first death.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SEE EFFORT TO UPSET KING'S CONFESSION

Mrs. Humiston Hurries to Jail Where Man Is Held Who Exonerated Stielow.

FEAR SLEUTH'S INFLUENCE

Friends of Stielow Hear Policeman Who Got Confession from Him Has Seen Man Who Admits Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, Aug. 13.—Declaring she feared undue influence was being brought to bear upon Irving King, the peddler who confessed to the murder of Charles B. Phelps and Miss Margaret Wolcott, to have him retract in order to save certain persons from the embarrassment that would follow a vindication of Charles F. Stielow, now sentenced to death for the crime, Mrs. Grace Humiston, the woman lawyer of New York, hurried tonight from here to Albion, the Orleans County seat, where King is in jail.

Mrs. Humiston and David A. White, Stielow's attorney of record, who had expected to return to New York after interviewing convicts here, made the sudden change of plan when they learned that though King had been in the Albion jail since 11 o'clock last night, no charge of murder had been lodged against him.

"I am going there to find out whether District Attorney Knickerbocker arrested King or abducted him," Mrs. Humiston asserted while White nodded his head in approval. "I am determined to protect him from any intimidation or third-degree methods that might induce him to repudiate a confession which he made in good faith and without persuasion of any kind. Up to 6 o'clock this evening when I received my latest advice from Albion he had not altered his statement that he and Clarence O'Connell did the killing. I do not know what he has done since."

Mrs. Humiston and White were both plainly worried at the knowledge that George Newton, the Buffalo detective, whose methods in getting Stielow to confess they have repeatedly attacked, had been allowed to accompany King on the 110-mile automobile ride from the Little Valley jail to that in Albion.

They intimated that they feared Orleans County officials were bestirring themselves in behalf of persons whose political future might be embarrassed if Stielow should be proved innocent after he had come so near to being executed. Both made it plain that they proposed to fight bitterly against any attempt to weaken the King confession.

The lawyers spent the afternoon here interviewing convicts who were supposed to have knowledge of some of the statements made by King. Whether they saw Clarence O'Connell who revealed King's alleged connection with the crime and who was subsequently accused by King of being the principal in the double murder, they would not say. Warden Rattigan of Auburn Prison too, declined to tell which convicts the two lawyers had been allowed to see.

"We got strong corroboration of the King confession," Mrs. Humiston declared. "We knew at the outset that the confession was genuine by the upset and the manner of its making, voluntarily in the presence of so many witnesses, made it most convincing. But we got, for instance, a statement from one man now imprisoned here who was at liberty when the murders were committed that shortly after the crime he met King some place in the southern tier.

"Knowing that King was far from his usual haunts, this man, he said, asked King what he was doing so far from home. He said King answered that he was afraid to be seen near West Shelby for fear he would be charged with a most serious crime."

TO EXAMINE AUBURN CONVICT.

Mrs. Humiston Will Question O'Connell, Whom King Accuses.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Aug. 13.—Mrs. Grace Humiston left here early this morning to interview Clarence O'Connell, the Auburn convict who is accused by Irving King of having taken the major part with him in the killing of Charles B. Phelps and his housekeeper, Margaret Wolcott. The New York woman lawyer, who has led in the fight to save Charles F. Stielow from the electric chair because of a belief that he is innocent of the crime, and confessed it through duress, spent several hours with the condemned man today, but refused to discuss her interview. Mrs. Humiston tried to conceal her destination, asserting that in one town where her visit was expected an attempt was made to shoot her.

Deputy Warden Spencer Miller, who was present at the talk with Stielow, said the condemned man readily identified a picture of Irving King, the peddler whose confession was expected to free Stielow, thus corroborating King's statement that he knew Stielow. King, it was learned from Mr. Miller, said he met Stielow when King and O'Connell conducted a small saloon where Stielow used to come occasionally for a glass of beer. He described Stielow as an inoffensive person.

Stuart Kohn, attorney for the Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing prison and one of the leaders in the fight in behalf of Stielow, asserted last night that before the efforts to free Stielow had ended those working in his behalf expect to disclose the motives actuating those behind the prosecution. Kohn declared that Stielow's defenders were particularly worried because George Newton, the Buffalo detective who got Stielow to confess, was allowed to be with Irving King, the peddler whose later confession Stielow's friends expect to exonerate him.

SURE STIELOW IS GUILTY.

Sleuth Who Got His Confession Doubts King's Story.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Aug. 13.—Private Detective George Newton, who obtained from Charles F. Stielow the confession that Stielow with Nelson Green, his nephew, murdered Charles B. Phelps and Margaret Wolcott at West Shelby, is still convinced that those men are guilty notwithstanding the recent confession of Irving King that King did the double killing and that Stielow and Green were innocent.

Newton, who visited King in the Little Valley Jail and accompanied him to Orleans after a charge of murder had been preferred against him, said today:

"There isn't anything in the King confession that a man couldn't find out by reading the newspapers. He hasn't told a straight story in line with the known facts. Personally I think this whole affair has been cooked up to force a new trial for Stielow."

Newton denied that he had used improper methods to get Stielow to confess. He said that contrary to the charge of Mrs. Grace Humiston, Stielow in the confession told many things that had hereto been unknown to the prosecution.

Newton is now searching for the black leather pocketbook in which Phelps kept his money at home. The pocketbook was mentioned by Stielow in his confession. King said he knew nothing about it. The detective said he expected to find it soon.

PRINTERS IN BALTIMORE.

Throng of Delegates and Members Go on Beach Excursion.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—Delegates to the sixty-second convention of the International Typographical Union here and other members numbering about 2,000 went on an excursion to Tolchester Beach today.

The convention will open tomorrow with addresses by Governor Harrington, Mayor Preston, and representatives of the local union, which President Marsden G. Scott of the International Union will respond. Tomorrow the delegates will go to Washington.

NEW DUTCH SHIP LINE.

Rotterdam Company May Buy the Macedonia for American Trade

THE HAGUE, Monday, Aug. 14.—A new steamship line soon will be put in service from Rotterdam to America, according to an Amsterdam newspaper.

A Rotterdam company is negotiating for the purchase of the former Greek steamer Macedonia, which can accommodate 2,000 passengers and has a freight capacity of 5,000 tons. It is proposed to open the new service with this ship.

13 Miners Killed in Explosion.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Thirteen miners were killed today in an explosion in the Ashington Colliery near Bluth. The cause is not known.

FARM LOAN BOARD'S TRIP.

First of Hearings Throughout Country will be Held at Augusta, Me.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Announcement was made today by the Secretary of the Treasury that the members of the Farm Loan Board would leave Washington for a trip through the country to hold hearings in connection with the inauguration of the new rural credits system. The hearings will begin at Augusta, Me., on Aug. 21. The members of the board, who are Secretary McAdoo, George W. Norris, Herbert Quick, U. S. A. Smith, and Charles H. Lobdell, will go from Augusta to Concord, N. H.; Hartford, Conn.; Springfield, Mass.; Utica, N. Y.; Lansing, Mich.; Madison, Wis.; Des Moines, Iowa; Sioux Falls, S. D.; St. Paul, Minn.; Fargo, N. D.; Helena, Mont., and Spokane, Wash., where a hearing will take place on Sept. 4.

The detailed itinerary from Spokane has not been arranged, but the board will go to Oregon and California and return East across the central portion of the country. After its return here a trip will be made through the South, establishing a Federal land bank in each district. This course was followed by the Reserve Bank organization committee in outlining the boundaries of the Federal Reserve system and locating a Federal Reserve Bank in each district.

The important problem before the board is the determination of the best means of placing all the advantages of the system at the disposal of the farmers, and in this connection a close study of farming conditions and farm loan needs in each State will be made. Witnesses at the hearings will advise the board as to the needs of the farmers for the development of agriculture in the respective sections of the country; the extent that the farmers expect to find it necessary to use the necessities of the system; the present difficulties in obtaining credit on farm mortgages, and the cost of loans, including interest and commissions.

KILLED BY AUTO FIRE ENGINE

Machalzo Struck as Vehicle Responds to Greenpoint Alarm.

John Machalzo, 48 years of age, of 18 Campbell Avenue, Passaic, N. J., was struck last night by automobile fire Engine 238 at the corner of Oakland and Java Street, Greenpoint, and died of his injuries at the Greenpoint Hospital a short time later. The engine, in charge of Thomas O'Day, was responding to an alarm at 145 Java Street. Machalzo was standing in the middle of the street, and hesitated between going forward or back when the engine bore down on him. O'Day was unable to stop, and struck him, throwing him against the curbstone.

Dr. Dunway of the Greenpoint Hospital said the man's skull was fractured. Machalzo was taken to the hospital and an operation performed.

The fire at 145 Java Street destroyed a stable in which about 200 horses were boarded. None was lost.

Arthur Whitterd, 6 years old, of 621 East 182d Street, the Bronx, attempted to run across Hughes Avenue, near 181st Street, yesterday afternoon, and was struck by an automobile, driven by A. Leck of 578 Oakley Place, the Bronx. The boy's skull was fractured and he received internal injuries. He was taken to Fordham Hospital.

In a similar accident at Fordham Road and Crotona Avenue, Josephine De Capa, 6 years old, of 328 East 190th Street, received a fracture of the right leg yesterday afternoon. The automobile that struck the child was driven by Albert Behrens of 162 West Forty-eighth Street. She was taken to Fordham Hospital.

New Yorker's Auto Kills a Boy.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 13.—An automobile owned by Henry W. Miller, a contractor, of 780 Riverside Drive, New York City, struck and killed Francis Prosper, 9 years old, here this evening. The chauffeur, Elmer Smith, Jr., of Cairo, N. Y., was arrested on a charge of manslaughter. He was released on bail of $5,000, which was furnished by his employer.

James F. Mack Sinking.

James F. Mack, formerly Third Deputy Police Commissioner under General Theodore A. Bingham, who has been suffering from Bright's disease in the French Hospital, was said late last night to have failed during the day. He became seriously ill last Wednesday in his room at the Hotel Breslin, following his return from California, where he had gone for his health.

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Every package and every tablet bears

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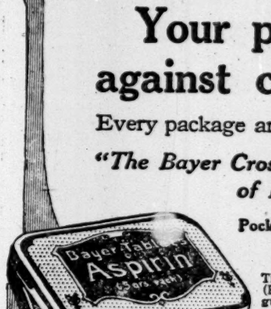

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We are daily adding new suit ends to our semi-annual remnant sale. Suitings that were $25 to $50. A large variety of cloths made to measure only $19. Style, fit and satisfaction guaranteed.

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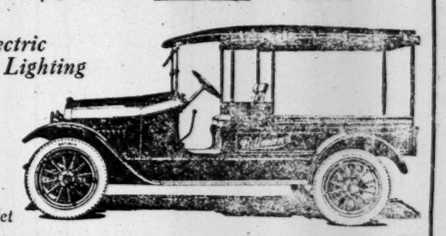


Write for Booklet

PULLMAN MOTOR CAR CO., 1892 Broadway, at 63d St., New York City.
Tel. 5288 Col. 1150 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

A Plain Talk on Serges

We aren't given to crying "Wolf!" when there's no wolf about. When we do shout—it's well for you to listen.

If you aren't informed on Blue Serges, you should know that the mills are showing blue serge piece goods for next Summer at higher prices than this year. That means Blue Serge Suits will cost more next season—most places they're costing more right now.

So we tell you to buy your Blue Serge *now*—and buy it in a Wallach Store, where we have Hart Schaffner & Marx Blue Serge Suits bought before the present conditions arose—which is the only reason on earth why we can sell them at our usual prices, $18, $20, $22.50, $25 and up to $40.

And while we're talking serges we'll simply *have* to call your attention most particularly to our

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Blue Serge Suits
at $22.50

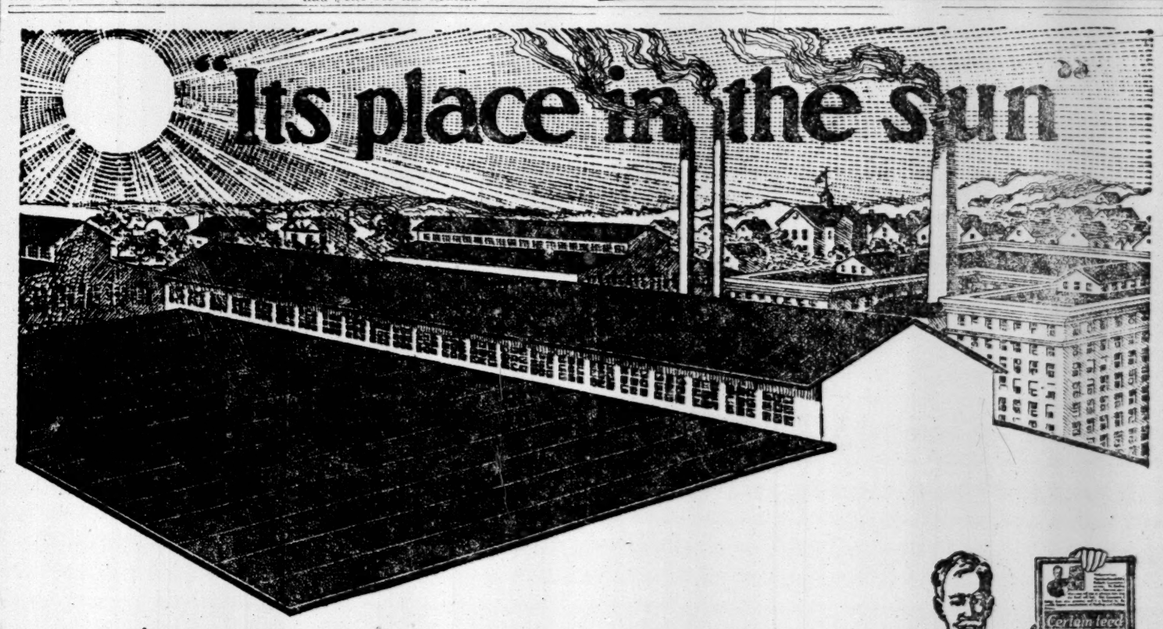
Exceptionally large stocks at $22.50—we can fit almost any figure now. The very latest models in Varsity Fives and Pinch-Backs, as well as Conservative styles. Every one is genuine, all-wool, true-blue Serge, guaranteed absolutely as to color, fit and quality. At $22.50—with conditions as they are now—they're values such as we are rarely able to offer.

Don't put off buying—there will be no reductions on Blue Serges this season.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th Street
Third Ave., Cor. 122d Street
246-248 West 125th Street

"Its place in the sun"



TO hold "its place in the sun," is the avowed purpose of a great nation's conflict. To hold "its place in the sun," is the object of every business in the great fight for industrial and commercial supremacy.

To be able to hold "its place in the sun," is the supreme test of an asphalt roof. It is the sun, not rain or snow, that plays havoc with a roof. If it can resist the drying out process of the sun beating down upon it, day after day, the rain or snow will not affect it except to wash it clean and keep it sanitary.

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takes "its place in the sun" and holds it longer than other similar roofing because it is made of the very best quality roofing felt, thoroughly saturated with the correct blend of soft asphalts, and coated with a blend of harder asphalts.

This outer coating keeps the inner saturation soft, and prevents the drying out process so destructive to the ordinary roof.

"The General's" blend of asphalts is the result of long experience. It produces a roofing more pliable than those which have less saturation, and which are, therefore, harder and drier.

At each of the General's big mills, expert chemists are constantly employed to refine, test and blend the asphalts used; also to experiment for possible improvements. Their constant endeavor is to make the best roofing still better.

The quality of CERTAIN-TEED is such that it is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness (1, 2 or 3 ply). Experience proves that it lasts longer.

Behind this guarantee is the responsibility of the world's largest manufacturer of roofings and building papers.

The General makes one third of America's supply of asphalt roll roofing. His facilities are unequaled, and he is able to produce the highest quality roofing at the lowest manufacturing cost.

CERTAIN-TEED is made in rolls; also in slate covered shingles. There is a type of CERTAIN-TEED for every kind of building, with flat or pitched roofs, from the largest sky-scraper to the smallest residence or out-building.

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